NUMBER 1

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# Agricultural.

SSONS FROM THE CENSUS REPORT.

The first very suggestive fact in connec on with these reports is their dilatori-The figures come straggling ong in the order of their supposed imortance. We just begin to get some acts in regard to farm products, after wo years and a half have elapsed since he reports were sent into the department. from the amount of money voted by much shorter time. Compare this delay ime. If some of this vim could be intilled into the business of the Census Sureau, the reports would not partake so ggestive when we refer to them as hapvant to illustrate some present enterprise. farm values come incidentally, as some politician has gleaned them from advance tributed, is left only to conjecture. to takes 19 cou

out of the 2,461 in the United States, nearness to large manufacturing interests. has made them conspicuous in regard to natives only are open, and if they must these figures,-the 19 counties being also among the largest manufacturing counties in the country. This cannot be accidental. The high prices received by farmers is simply because producer and consumer tand face to face, as it were, without the ntervention of so many hands through which the produce must pass before it reaches him who consumes it at the last. These statistics show unmistakably that manufacturers and farmers in close proximity, promote and foster each other's interests in a high degree. The establishment of manufactories which employ a large number of persons should be encouraged by farmers, as a source of mu-

tual profit. The statistics furnished for the counties

referred to, giving the value of farms, and also the value of farm products, is the basis for a computation, the answer to which is of some importance. The quesion is often agitated among farmers as to the percent which farming pays as an investment. Here are the figures for 19 counties, which are selected from the whole number in the United States in which farming pays the best, and the average is 121 per cent. Out of this the expense of running the farm must be deducted. The living for the family and the forage and grain for the teams is not in the account, both of which must come from the farm before the value of products sold is given.

Taking this small number of counties rom the whole 2.461, selected in the order of their importance as the best payng counties for farming, as an illustration of the profits of farmers, what must the remaining counties show which include the poorest paying farms? The per cent which a manufacturing or mercantile business pays is reckoned from the profits after the expense of operating the concern is settled. If we take the 124 per cent average which these figures show as the profit on farming, and place it beside a manufacturing business, reckoned from the investment and the value of the product, the comparison would be equal; but the figures in the computation would be very unequal. If we pay the expense of manufacturing, we must pay the expense profit is shown. This expense includes abor, fertilizers and implements, or the interest on the investment in them. Tak-

engage in the business.

The showing here is somewhat hypo thetical, but the dry hard fact remains that farmers are illy paid for their labor, and on the investment in their business Perhaps prices for farm products are as high as the outlook will warrant. If this be true then what the farmer buys must be purchased cheaper. There is no adequate balance in the adjustment of prices. Manufactured articles must come down in

The produce from the farm must pass through fewer hands and suffer less taxation between the field and the factory. The farmer has now to submit to deductions for transportation, storage and insurance, he must stand all risks of every description; and neither last nor least must pay charges for commission from all parties, in several degrees, who are in no way concerned, between the farmer and the final consumer. The lion who took both shares for the trouble of dividing, is often illustrated in the business operations of the commission man. Manufacturers annually conspire against the farmer to keep up the prices of their wares. Plows are all of one price from Detroit to St. Joseph, and everywhere longress for this purpose, one would too high. The farmer's old plow point, if appose the work might be done so as to not too badly worn, will bring five cents, ring the facts before the public in a while he must pay fifty cents to replace it with a new one. The implement dealer with the promptness of the appearance of gets \$4 50 for selling a common walking he new time tables on all the railroads of plow, and the manufacturer makes \$5 he United States to conform to standard above its actual cost, set in the wareroom. Manufacturers of harvesters and mowers have entered into an agreement under bonds of \$10,000 each to sell at one such of the character of a last year's alanac, or an old file of newspapers. The attendance to these prices, irrespective acts are very vague, and can only be of what their products bring. They divide up pretty freely with the agent, to ening three years ago, especially if we induce his tongue to wag, but show no mercy to him who is expected to buy. The facts in regard to farm products and Retaliation is not a good way to right a wrong, but if farmers wish to equalize burdens a little, my advice is to keep the sheets of the report to make a political old tools going another year, unless prices speech, or to tickle his constituents; but are very materially lessened. Every when the completed report will be dis- available space on every fair ground in the State last fall was occupied, and piled with farm implements of every description, which must be sold at some which show the greatest value in farms price. They cannot be cribbed and kept, and farm products, and shows that their but must be sold or go down on the manufacturers' hands. These two altersell them cheap to get rid of them they will. The farmer has been beguiled into buying too much machinery already. His paper falling due has been a serious reminder of the fact, and many improvements have been neglected, and many pleasures left for the "sweet bye and

> for tools has seemed necessary. If farmers wish their investments to pay better, they must make them pay by doing their work cheaper, and paying less for what they buy. If produce is cheap, it must be grown at less expense, and its equivalent in the necessaries and luxuries of life must be purchased correspondingly low. The rule of business life is to make it pay, and the farmer, to be the builder of his own fortune, must have something to say in all this barter and exchange that shall talk turkey on his side sometimes and not all buzzard. also be Farmers cannot all be represented in a conclave, and pool their earnings and establish prices in secret, but are obliged to say in public what other people say about their business with closed doors.

bye," because a large expense incurred

The census report if it ever reaches us will probably furnish other texts for farmers to ponder upon.

What he Did with a Flock of Merinos

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIr:-As facts and figures are just the thing now, I will send you the fel lowing result from an investment in fine

wool sheep (not registered) in thirteen months. PIRST INVESTMENT 15 ewes.. ... RESULTS.

. \$121 92 I think that \$2 per head would more than pay for keeping, as I fed grain only to the ram and wintered the ewes on hay, straw, and corn fodder, with good warm quarters and a plenty of salt and water. The stock reserved comprises six ewes, for of running the farm also, before the exact | which I have been offered \$60, and some of the best ram lambs which I intend growing until another fall. Respectfully,

ing out of the 121 per cent a sum sufficient to cover the expense, and how do the figures stand? This must be left to conjecture, and I will not here mark any estimate. After taking out another one hundred counties of high standing, or one thousand say, what is the showing for the farmers in the 1,442 counties remaining? This will include probably one-half the whole number in the United States who are doing business on a small capital invested, which we will, for convenience, call \$5,000. If the figures should show but four per cent as the profit (and no one would put it higher). the \$200 per year would not induce many young men to

price, to compensate for the inequality.

THE AUSTRALIAN SHEEP TRADE. read by D. P. Dewey, of Grand Blanc, at the annual meeting of the Michigan o Sheep Breeders' Association, December

which proved so successful.

The term "American Merino" which
this Association adopted instead of
"Spanish," was in view of the great
future which it was hoped lay in store for
our sheep in foreign countries. I find that

its merit commands high prices.
"The foundation of the improvements on the Australian Merino, were no doubt

steamer which left San Francisco last spring with our American Merinos on board, took a lot of grade sheep from



Zack Chandler 907, Atwood Ram, bred and owned by J. Evarts Smith, of Ypsilanti. Fleece gave 34.06 per cent of sound wool. Length of staple, 2 5-8 inches.

the shipper in taking all these chances, to say nothing of first cost and expensive carriage and keep. I cannot but express my gratitude for the consideration shown us in receiving an order to buy a few from Michigan to put into this trade at the very outset, when there was only a call for twenty rams and sixty ewes, and a subsequent one for twenty to twenty. five rams and sixty ewes at the direction of Mr. Mark-

and sixty ewes at the direction of Mr. Mark-ham, at least the first portion of them.

consider it very fortunate for us that that order was not sent to Vermont, for with all respect to her representatives, I fear-

lessly state it as my conviction, that we should do her great injustice to accuse her

of throwing trade into other channels when she herself could have filled the order respectably; be this as it may, we

times hard to reply to their cordial invita

tions, but much more might have been

where we looked over a few of the prom-

inent flocks. Finding them generally sold low to go to Colorado and Texas, we

did not find sufficient numbers left of the

around with those nearer to our shipping

points. Some have felt as though we did

have had an influence. It must be remem-bered that the Australian wool has long

time not impair the evenness, it will be a strong point to make. I am more than

ever of the opinion that an animal, like a

machine (as was said here last year), is no stronger than its weakest point; that is to

say, its weakest point, not always as it may appear in the animal, but as it is fixed

by its breeding, and consequently for breeding purposes. Then what would be the use of meading one fault by the introduction of new blood and losing a point of equal importance? One had better deal with the old one in his flock.

where he knows its concealment. If then we have density of fleece in excess of any

neither one thing nor the other; it retains the good qualities of neither Leicester nor Merino. It is light, tender and desti-

tute of character. In effect I am of the opinion that the introduction of Leicester

sheep has done more injury to the entire wool-growing interests of the colony than

scab, catarrh, foot rot, or all the other ills

which sheep are heir to, at least in Australia. The Rambouillet, too, has done us

done here, had we not made

secure some to represent

possible to more than half realize, was assigned to W. G. Markham, of Avon, New York. It is a matter much to be regretted that he could not respond Could he have been here or given it his attention, many very interesting facts would have been gleaned. His personal experience with some of their representative people. with some of their representative people, would have given us a clearer idea of the trade; how it has been gradually unfolded by first handing them a lock of wool, then a fleece to scour, then by gradual effort placing a ram in their hands of our type, alongside of one of their own preference; and how step by step it has grown to its present development, and what would be most likely to continue its action in the future. As a last resort it was assigned to me, rather than leave it without consideration. The very few thoughts which I can give on this subject, are not new to many of you, and I can only hope to awaken an interest with those who have heard little about it. I am indebted to Mr. Wr. Hoy. of Now South Weles for heard little about it. I am indebted to Mr. Wm. Hay, of New South Wales, for a treatise on the Australian Merino, by John Ryrie Graham, from which I make several quotations, and which forms part of the basis of this paper. This work was recommended to me to be as good as any in Australia, and its author thus briefly gives his own autobiography: "Born some fifty and odd years ago, within "cooey" of a New South Wales sheep yard, I have with a few and brief intervals ever since dwelt in the midst of Australian flocks. I am still so occupied, any in Australia, and its author thus briefly gives his own autobiography:
"Born some fifty and odd years ago, within "cooey" of a New South Wales sheep yard, I have with a few and brief intervals ever since dwelt in the midst of Australian flocks. I am still so occupied, and so long as I continue robust and mentally unimpared, it is my intention to pursue the avocation." It is quite generally known that to Mr. Markham largely is due the credit of the present demand at least for our sheep in Australia, al-though shipments from California and other points of grade Merinos had been and I am informed, (but cannot vouch for the authority) that John S. Goe, of Pa., sent the first American Goe, of Pa., sent the first American Merino to Australia several years prior to the time when Mr. Markham placed the two American Merino rams in their hands,

every where this treatise to which I have referred, written in 1870, refers to our sheep as the "American Merinos." The embargo which has excluded all foreign stock, has been lifted just so far as American Merino sheep are concerned, and to the colony of New South Wales only, so to that point at present our at-tention is directed, and if our sheep are successful there, it is no question as to successful introduction into any colony part where the temperature is as low

The American Merino is the most profitable wool bearing animal in the world and we will anxiously watch its progress in foreign markets. If they become and we will anxiously watch its progress in foreign markets. If they become generally popular in Australia, they will also be called for at the cape of Good Hope. Then let us carefully guard their present good qualities, add to them as we can by judicious breeding and selection; retaining their hardiness instead of following effer empthing regically different lowing after something radically different to suit the fancy of some few who would show you something quite out of the common line, without giving you a sufficient reason for the change. Our improvements should be gradual and well fixed before throwing them on the market with the common statement of the change of the common statement of the change o ket, as in this manner of improvement lies the strength of blood, which attracts the attention of foreign countries, and by

laid by Mr. McArthur, who was perhaps about the only man in Australia whose distinguished social position was high enough to be honored by obtaining his English Merinos from the royal flock of George III, and he was only successful after a long and difficult task, being often advised to relinquish his pursuit. These sheep, on the foundation of the pure Merinos, brought in 1795 from the Cape, by Captain Kent, have been of the utmost fifteets on our Wools," after commenting importance in bringing the Australian on the coarse English breeds—Cotswolds. laid by Mr. McArthur, who was perhaps Merino to this present value to commerce. These as improved by Mr. McArthur be-came very popular, and the supply of rams from his stud flock was not more than one third the number which could have been sold at good prices. Since those days there has been a marked improvement in their size by increasing their natural comforts. The density of fleece has been also greatly increased by other prominent and more modern breed-

It is a matter of regret that the first

no good, because without artificial sub California to slaughter for food on the no good, because without artificial substance it is too large for the country; neither do I think it disposed to fatten early, even on the best of feed. The wool certainly is not so objectionable as that of the Leicester, although not equal to that of our acclimatized Merino. The introduction of the trashy German sheep after our discouraging experiences of the past fifteen years will soon cease, and I think that few more will ever be sent to voyage, and a few days out revealed the fact that they were exposed to "scab," and this circumstance subjected the whole shipment to slaughter, according to the quarantine laws of that country. But through the influence of those interested in the improvement of their sheep, includ-ing their owners Messrs. McFarland, Winter and Hay, this rule was set aside I think that few more will ever be sent to this country unless by the most forlorn or think. At a dipping process in conformity to quarantine rules eleven of our Ameri-can Merinos fell victims to too hot a soreckless of speculators. can Merinos feli victims to too not a solution of lime and sulphur, so that with their present quarantine laws the thrice dipped, discolored, and forlorn looking Merinos ought to await another growth of fleece to appear on the auction block and attract an offer which will warrant the shipper in taking all these chances, to say nothing of first cost and expensive

"Of all the imported sheep those of our own first cousins, the Americans, are the best; nevertheless their Australian pur-chasers paid too dear for their whistle, simply because for much less money than was paid for the American they might have bought, almost at their very doors,

far better acclimatized sheep."

I will state that from what I am able to learn of this trade, it is my conviction that we shall have a good and increasing demand from that country for our best samples of American Merinos. I care not samples of American Merinos. I care not how remote from other breeders, nor how far from a postoffice, or how young in the business a breeder may be, his sheep will find a ready sale if of a good strain of blood and of high merit. It is not to be blood and of high merit. It is not to be expected that for such an expensive trip as from this country to Australia, and with such rigid quarantine regulations, and considering the already highly improved stud flocks where they are to be used, our flocks which have been cheaply bred from odds and ends of many different flocks in which you cannot find unient flocks, in which you cannot find uni-formity of fleece or general characteristics —it cannot be expected that such flocks will be sought after for this trade; but even these will receive a reflection of its influence for all they deserve, according to

their cost and careful breeding.

The last question I will endeavor to were willing so far as I could see to make a reasonable sacrifice of some of the best animals of their flocks and at reasonable answer in this paper is how shall we secure our proportion of this trade? My solution of this question is comprised in the following brief words: Breed your sheep so that they are desirable for their numerous qualities of actual merit; and by this I mean do not regard a little wool prices, or in any way to help the trade. It was utterly impossible for me to visit half the flocks where I was invited, and someover the eye, or growing into it, or a wrinkle or two more or less on the nose, or a tan spot on the lips or a close covering around the fore leg in close proximity to the body, where it only prevents action of the limbs, or a black hoof, or any of these little fashionable or unfashionable quality desired to make it an object. I was also commissioned to go to Ohio, that they too could be represented, but time was too short to do any more than get points; do not regard them of the importance you would the breeding of your stock back of them, or the constitution of your animal, its shape of carcass and limbs, its vital construction or the thickness, quality and quantity of the wool it bears. Breed not receive as good prices according to our stock as New York or Vermont. But this it from the best ancestors of the best flocks you can buy from, and with glaring faults of carcass or fleece securely stamped out; with concentrated blood enough to stamp its character on other I think is a mistake, except so far as the purchases were made directly by the Australians in person, when their own fancy for families, flocks, or men may flocks, and no matter if it does posses ome unpopular technicalities, or some fancy points you will never lack enjoyed a reputation for fineness, and the wool growers are educated to lineness and evenness of fleece, and it is not to be expected that our sheep will improve their best flocks in these respects; but if we can give them more density and at the same time not impair the evenness it will be a for trade, especially from foreign mar-kets where intrinsic value has more influence than technicalities.

Then let us all join hands in one great mutual work of improving our American Merino. Choke down all little matters of Merino. Choke down all little matters of strife and difference, and as a people of one great State be generous towards any oue or any number who shall be the means of raising the standard of our sheep or our wools. We cannot expect always, personally, to reap rich rewards which others have earned, but this much we should always expect, and feel proud of: "To richly earn our reward."

Mr. Dewey then said that while preparing this paper he had written to Mr. Markham for data in regard to the history of the enterprise, and in reply had received, too late for incorporation in his paper, other country, and have as good in constitution of animals, strength of fleece, and evenness of fleece, which is most generally improved by density, we may well feel proud. the following interesting statement, which had recently been given to an eastern paper, the Rural Home:

per, the Rural Home:

Mr. W. G. Markham shipped from Batavia,
N. Y., Oct. 28th, the sixth car this season of
American Merinos for Australia. These sheep
were purchased by James Winter, who came
from London and made the selections himself,
he having arranged for the purchase when in
this country in May last. The purchase included 40 ram lambs from F. D. Barton, of
Vergennes, Vermont, for \$10,000; from E.
Townsend, of Pavillion Center, N. Y., 15 ram
lambs, \$5,000. two ewes, \$1,000; from S. B.
Lusk, Batavia, N. Y., two ram lambs, \$1,500,
and 11 ewes, \$3,300, and from W. G. Markham, Avon, two ewes, \$1,000, and three ewes
\$600. The sheep go to the stations of Messrs.
Winter and William Hays, for their own breeding. We have much to console us in point of preference in Australia for our Merinos Effects on our Wools," after commenting on the coarse English breeds—Cotswolds, Leicesters, Teeswater, South Downs, Oxford Downs, and also upon the French Rambouillet and the German sheep as well as Saxon Merinos, towards the close of his chapter, says: "As regards the wool of the cross breeds it is seither one thing nor the other; it retains

ing.
These gentlemen in connection with Alexan-der McFarland, purchased through G. W. Markham in May last, 23 rams and 56 ewes. Markham in May last, 23 rams and 56 ewes. The purchases were made from Messrs. Hammond, Barton and Rich, of Vermont, and Townsend, Lusk, Sherman, Cossett and Goodrich, of New York. For the 23 rams \$14,500 was paid, and for the 56 ewes, \$7,900; all of the above sheep were for use in the stud flocks of the purchasers. The last car was accompanied from Batavia by C. H. Baker, of Saratoga, who returned but a week before from Australia, where he had been with a car of sheep for Mr. Markham, which left here about August 1st and arrived in Sidney, Australia,

September 24th, every sheep in good condition. Of the 500 sheep shipped this past season by Mr. Markham but three died en route, though 13 were killed by an accident in quarantine, for which the Government, being responsible, will navihed amore.

for which the Government, being responsible, will pay the damage.

There are in Australia nearly 100,000,000 sheep, about twice the number we have in America. Their flocks are large, numbering frequently from 50,000 to a quarter of a million and occasionally many more. One flock, that of Mr. McKay, consisted of 1,500,000 this year, and he will shear 2,000,000 next year, To supply these flocks with stock rams annual sales at auction are made at different points, Melbourne being the principal one, where several thousand rams come under the hammer at the regular ram sale. The prices paid at these thousand rams come under the hammer at the regular ram sale. The prices paid at these sales are often such as would be regarded with us as fabulous. At a recent ram sale 3,150 guineas, or upwards of \$16,000 was paid for an Australian bred ram; this is much the highest price actually paid, though \$3,000 and \$5,000 has not hear as uncommon writes. as not been an uncommon price.

We learn from Mr. Markham a bit of history

price actually paid, though \$3,000 and \$5,000 has not been an uncommon price.

We learn from Mr. Markham a bit of history connected with the opening of these foreign markets which may be of interest. In the spring of 1879 Mr. Markham went to Japan with 200 thoroughbred sheep, which he had selected upon an order from the Japanese Government. While there, seeing the great improvement made by the Japanese in a cross of American Merinos previously imported to that country, and sheep from Mongolia, he determined to visit China and other foreign countries, in the Interest of our American Merinos. With the aid of letters from General Grant, who was at that time in Japan, Mr. Markham succeeded in obtaining an interview with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chung, to whom he explained fully the superiority not only of our American sheep, but of our cattle, briese, agricultural implements &c. As the result of this interview, a farm was appropriated by the Government, and stocked with American animals, horses, cattle, sheep and agricultural implements, sent out by the Chinese Minister. Mr. Markham found a flock of Australian sheep in Japan, and also a few of their choleest sheep which had been imported to England, and was convinced that a cross of our wrinkly, dense fleeced American Merinos would make an improvement upon the great flocks of Australia, giving them intrinsically more valuable fleeces by largely increasing the quantity of wool, the percentage of increase in quantity more than compensating for the sacrifice in quality made by the cross. The Australian breeders whom he met thought otherwise, as their wools were lighter, and as a rule, finer, and commanding higher prices even in the American markets. So prejudiced were the Australian breeders that it was quite impossible to induce them to listen to any proposition for experimenting with our sheep. However, soon after Mr. Markham's return to America, he was visited by Messrs Thomas McFarland and Jas. Ware, extensive wool growers of Australia, who were shown about among our Markham's return to America, he was visited by Messrs Thomas McFarland and Jas. Ware, extensive wool growers of Australia, who were shown about among our flocks, and saw our sheep shorn. They were much surprised at the bulky fleeces. While admitting our sheep to yield a larger quantity of wool, the excess of yolk with the coarser fiber, and especially the mixture of coarse hairs upon the wrinkles (which occasionally appears in the best stock rame), were so objectionable that they left for England without making any purchases. Subsequently Mr. Markham induced Mr. McFarland through correspondence to try an American ram, Matchless, bred by Mr. Hardy, of New York, and selected to avoid what the considered objectionable features. This ram weighed about 190 lbs., in full fleece, sheared 283/ lbs., which secoured 83/ lbs., the staple being fine, and fully three inches long, and very even. The sheep was free from wrinkles, having no jar hairs. This being an exceptional sheep in characteristics and not a fair representative of the class of sheep bred here, Mr. McFarland was induced to try another, and a typical American Merino. This latter ram, New York, bred by Mr. Lusk, of Batavia, together with the Hardy ram, Matchless, and two ewes, were sent to Australia by express, via London, England, in the fall of 1880. On their arrival, the ram Matchless was considered one of the finest rams ever seen in Australia. New York was utterly condemned, but after seeing the stock from both, New York became more popular, and so well pleased were the Messrs. McFarland that they ordered eight

more popular, and so well pleased were the Messrs. McFarland that they ordered eight more rams and four ewes, which were sent, together with six others, to New Zealand at the same time. As Mr. Markham predicted, when the cross-bred lambs from the American lambs and Australian ewes were shorn, they showed an increase of about 25 per cent in quantity, while the price of wool would not be reduced to exceed ten per cent. Such a result upon the immense flocks of Australia would be of almost incalculable advantage. About the time of the arrival in Australia of the last shipment above mentioned, by an or-der of the government, the ports were closed against the importation of all classes of live stock. This was done to prevent the possible introduction of foot and mouth disease, then prevalent in England. As the result of the cross became known in the Messrs. McFar-land's flock and among their neighbors who took ewes to the American rams, a very strong pressure was brought to bear upon the govern-ment to rescind the order, which was consider-ed a great injustice to the wool-growing in-terests of Australia. the last shipment above mentioned, by an or

ed a great injustice to the wool-growing in-terests of Australia.

In June, 1882, Messrs. McFarland wrote Mr.
Markham as follows: "I often think what a fortunate thing it was your giving that sample of wool (from Matchless) to my brother. Had it not been for that we would, probably, like the great majority of Australian sheep breed ers, continued in our belief that there was no sheep like the Australian Merino. We know better now, and can not too much admire the perseverance, patience and skill of those ers, continued in our belief that there was no sheep like the Australian Merino. We know better now, and can not too much admire the perseverance, patience and skill of those American breeders who have brought the American Merino to his present state of perfection. I feel certain of the experiment in which we are engaged, the improvement in our general flocks being only a matter of time. As I said before we have now no objection to wrinkles and are quite of the opinion of your breeders that these are required in excess by stud sires and effect the improvement in ordinary flocks." Again Mr. McFarland wrote: "I am sorry to report that this oort is now closed against the importation of all foreign sheep and cattle, but if by any chance there should turn out any way by which we might get another shipment I will telegraph you. You know now what we require. We are no longer opposed to wrinkles, in fact we do not not care for the plain sheep now, believing with you they can not effect the same improvements as the wrinkly sheep can. Heavy feeces are what we require and we would like the ewes to cut from nineteen to twenty pounds."

It was largely through the influence of Hon. William Winter, an ex-member of Parliament, who had used the American rams, order was issued by the government on the 21st of February last, making an exception to the general prohibition of all animals and admitting American Merinos into New South Wales. On the 22nd of February Mr. Markham received an order by cable from Mr. McFarland for ten rams and sixty ewes, and the steamer City of New York, which left Sidney February 22nd, brought Mr. Hay and Winter, who came to America for rams and made the purchases as stated. Prejudice still exists throughout Australia against the wrinkly type of American Merinos, except among the few breeders who have made the test. There is, however, no doubt that any sheep which will effect an improvement upon the Australian Merino will find a remunerative market in that country.

A FARMERS' INSTITUTE is to be held in the Sylvan Town Hall, Chelsea, on Tues day and Wednesday, January 22 and 23. The arrangements for the Institute are in | Eleven millions of pounds is equal to fiftythe hands of Messrs. C. H. Wines, John five million dollars! That is what British K. Yocum, and M. Foster, and they wool growers have paid for free trade!!

have prepared an interesting programme of exercises. Several Professors from the Agricultural College are to be present, and a number of well known farmers of the neighborhood will take part in the discussions. Several ladies are to present essays and papers, among whom will be Mrs. R. F. Johnstone, better known to our readers as "Beatrix."

#### A MICHIGAN BRED RAM.

This week we present the portrait of the Merino ram Zach Chandler (907), bred by Evarts Smith of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, and now owned by himself and Wm. Radford of Marshall. He was sired by Smith's Hubbard Ram (902) and from ewe bred by E. S. Stowell of Vermont, and is of pure Atwood blood. He was shorn at the State sheep shearing at Lansing last spring; weight of fleece, 360 days' growth, 25 11-16 lbs.; weight of carcass after shearing, 1311 lbs.; length of staple, 24 inches. This fleece was carefully scoured by the Ypsilanti Woolen Mills Co., and gave 84 lbs. of scoured wool-34.06 per cent.

Mr. Smith has one of the largest breeding flocks in the State, and is a veteran in the business. His flock was started at Westport, Essex Co., N. Y., in 1861, by the purchase of 59 eacs of A. C. Harris of Shoreham, Vt., 1:om the flock then known as the Edson Bush flock, which was of Rich, Robinson and Atwood blood, and has furnished the foundation of some of the best flocks in the country. In 1868 six ewes were added to the flock that had been bred by Edwin Hammond, and later three ewes bred by Col. E.S. Stowell. In 1866 Mr. Smith decided to remove to Michigan, and purchased the farm he now lives upon near Ypsilanti. Mr. Smith has purchased rams to bring in new blood from time to time, and in doing so has almed to secure animals of equally good breeding. Among these we would mention the Hubbard Ram (902), bred by A. H. Hubbard of Whiting, Vt., and by F. Hooker's Wrinkly (292) out of a ewe by the Towle Ram (164), of Atwood blood; the Remele Ram (903) bred by L. C. Remle of Vermont, and of Atwood and Robinson blood; the Mead Ram (904), bred by J. H. Rich of Vermont, of Rich and od blood. Besides these he, has used rams of his own breeding, tach Chandler being one of them. He is a fine animal, and his breeding equal to the best, and is showing some fine stock.

Mr. Smith has a very large breeding flock, too large indeed for one man to handle, and although his sales the past season have been good, he having disposed of 60 ewes and 25 rams since August at good prices, he is disposed to still further reduce his flock by the sale of some of his ewes. The flock is in good hape for purchasers to see just what the sheep are, as they have never been fitted for show, and are as vigorous and hardy a flock as we know of. If any young breeder desires to add a few good animals to his flock, or to start a new one, he can have a good chance to select just what he wants in this flock, with the assurance that their breeding is all right, and that they will not go back on his hands with fair care and management.

### CHOICE BEEF.

PONTIAC, December 22, 1883.

To the Editor Michigan Farmer. The cattle men and dealers in this city, for the past few days, have interested themselves in a competition between a western cow that took the first premium at the late Chicago fat cattle show, and what is known as the Remick heifer. The bone of contention was as to the percentage each animal would dress. They were both of the Shorthorn breed. The gross weight of the cow was 2,054 lbs., net 1,420 lbs.; the gross weight of the heifer was 1,780 lbs., net, 1,231 lbs. There was but a fraction of difference, both animals dressing a fraction over 69 per cent. It is very natural that we should favor home production, and even the friends of the cow admit that the heifer was in every respect the better animal. The heife was very finely bred, being a calf of Red Roan, once owned by Gov. W. W. Crapo, and by William Whitfield's bull, Joe Johnston. Red Roan is now owned by Mr. Remick, is kept on his farm at Independence, and is still breeding.

In renewing his subscription to the FARMER, a subscriber near Jackson writes: "The Evening News says that the low price of wool is caused by the high tariff. Is there anything in this?" Yes, there is something in this. It is the same stuff that has made Barnum noted-humbug. The News showed wool had declined during a protective tariff. Let us see how it has fared in England under free trade. In the last issue of the Wool and Textile Fabrics, published in London, a noted authority and strongly free trade, we find the following:

WALTER.

"The value of our wool-clip in 1864 was £17,555,000, and the value in 1883 is was £17,505,000, and the value in 1605 is about £6,500,000. Although we have as much vool this year, the great difference in price brings us eleven million pounds sterling behind."

If this is the effect of enjoying the freedom of the markets of the world, we hope our farmers may be saved from it. THE MOST PROFITABLE CATTLE FOR THE AVERAGE FARMER.

[Paper read by J. W. Hibbard, of Bennington Shlawassee Co., at the Annual Convention of Michigan Shorthorn Breeders, held in Detroit.]

I shall say Shorthorns and their grades and more especially the grades, taking the amount of capital invested into consideration. Now that I have said this, it stands me in hand to prove it, or I have failed to make good my statement. The lacts I shall state in proof it I shall endeavor to place on a basis which will be addily understood by the average farmer. To make a success of cattle-raising—and I mean financial success, not success in the show ring-I shall not advocate the starve-to-death plan pursued by many Michigan farmers, nor do I mean to favor the high feeding system which is pursued by those fitting for the show

age, than any other breed of cattle. For example let us take a grade steer, half or three-quarters bred Shorthorn, and there is no trouble in making him weigh at two years old, from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds and he is worth at least 41 cents per pound at the farm, which makes him bring \$58 50, saying nothing about him bring \$58 50, saying nothing about the manure he has made, which is of much value to the farmer. Now that he will bring \$58 50 cash, what has he cost? We will allow \$3 for the calf when he is drop ped and \$1 per month for the first six months for keep. Now we place him in the barn for the first winter and allow double for the next six months, which would be twelve dollars, making him cost at one year old twenty-one dollars. He can now go on grass for the next six months, which is worth one dollar per month, making a cost at one and a half years old of twenty-seven dollars. we must fit him for the market in the next six months, and we will allow three dollars per month for that time, which will make him cost at two years old \$45. sell him for \$58 50, and we have for labor and profit \$13 50, besides the manure. Has he not been profitable? Now let us look at the dam of this steer and see what she will do. Allowing that she has cost the same at two years old as the cost the same at two years on as the steer, which is more than necessary, for we need not fit her for beef at that age, and she is ready to drop her first calf. We milk her and make butter from the milk for nine months in the year; she makes us a pound of butter per day for that time; she has made 270 lbs. of good butter, which is worth at least 20 cents and we have had the milk for the calf after it was skimmed. We keep her until she is eleven years old, and she breeds us nine calves, and has made us \$54 per We now fit her for the shambles; she will weigh fifteen hundred lbs., worth four cents per pound, making her bring \$60, a total of \$546 received. What has she with the cost at two years old of \$45, and she has cost us \$270 dollars. As she has brought \$546 dollars, it would give us for labor and profit \$276. Has she not been more profitable to the owner than any of common or dairy breeds, although they might have made a few more pounds of butter per year? But we would have had a patent creamery used in making the butter, and lots of time spent in peddling it, while we would have got two or three cents more per lb. for it. But what have brought us? The steers were kept the same as the grade Shorthorn, and tost the same; perhaps he will weigh nine or ten hundred pounds, and will not bring as much by a cent per lb.: he will therefore bring \$35, a loss on cost of raising of \$10, which will balance the extra butter and extra price got for it.

The heifers are kept and tried as butter

producers, and if they prove good ones are kept at the same profit as the dam. If not good butter producers they are sold for beef at a still larger cut and cost than the stear. The other is kept to the same the steer. The other is kept to the same age as the Shorthorn or grade, and what is she worth for beef? She is small and breeder or farmer should not forget that it is almost impossible to fatten her so the leading men in his pursuit in this that she is salable, and where is the profit? I will leave that for you to say. I think it will be on the wrong side of

Perhaps some one might ask how are rernaps some one might ask how are we going to produce such profitable cattle? I shall say first, by the use of a thoroughbred Shorthorn sire, which can be purchased of any reliable breeder of Shorthorns at from \$100 to \$200. I do not think there are many farmers in Michigan, who, if they consult their best interests, can not afford to own one or near them. I do not think it necessary to buy a sire with a fashionable or long pedigree, that will cost as much as the sum already stated as I have known re sults equal to those above secured with plain bred, or what some call short pedigreed sires. I sometimes think we get better results when we use plain bred sires for the first cross at least, as we are apt to get more size than from the more fashionable and finer bred ones.

The next thing necessary to the pro-fitable raising and well doing of cattle, let them be Shorthorns or grades or any other breed, in fact any dumb brute, is kind treatment and plenty to eat and As we ride through the country we find the average farmer of Michigan, with a comfortable house for himself, a comfortable barn for his horses, but where do we find his cattle? We are sorry to say it, but we find them in the worst of weather, in fact good or bad weather, standing in the fence corners or or nothing to eat. We can find on many of our Michigan farms, cattle that are hardly worth anything for the want of feed and care. We think there is no preed of cattle that will prove profitable to their owners with this mode of caring for them. In the first place let them get a good class of cattle, give them plenty to eat and drink and kind treatment, and

ney will prove profitable. We think the Shorthorn and their grades the most profitable; we also think that the throughbred Shorthorn can be made profitable to the average Michigan farmer if the right kind is kept. And what kind is this? Is it the plain bred, or what some call short pedigreed and cheap cattle, or shall it be the more fashionable and high-er priced Shorthorn? I shall give it as my inion that the plain bred ones are the most profitable to the average farmer, provided they are good individual cattle; and why? First, because it does not take so ch capital to commence with; second, we can find more ready sale for them among neighboring farmers at remunerative prices; in the next place, by castrating the poorer bulls we can improve the quality of our cattle. But if we have invested in the fashionable and high priced cattle we cannot afford to send them to the shambles, as there is double or treble the loss there is on the plainer and cheaper cattle, as the latter can be prices. We think the breeding of fancy and high priced cattle is for the man of more capital than the average farmer of Michigan can command. We think the breeding of fancy

Now, we have, we think, proven the Shorthorn and their grades are the most profitable to the general farmer of Michigan; although I might go on and bring statements from hundreds of cattle feeders and breeders, in this and other coun-

many of them have given much larger weights and profits than I have dared to.
I have read statements from good authorities who place the value of the manure at four cents per pound on the live weight of the animal. We also find from the statements of large feeders and breeders of cattle who have tried the different breeds of thoroughbreds as sires for improving the common cattle, that none equal the Shorthorns for feeding purposes; and also the statements of large and most successful dairymen that the Shorthorn and its grades are the best and most profit-able for their use, after having tried all

the different kinds.

Again we find the friends and breeders of the dairy breeds telling us that Michigan is not a beef producing State, but is better for dairying. Now, I shall not agree with this, for I think it is as good at beef producing and on as profitable a basis, as any other State. In using the Shorthorns and their grades we have both a dairy and beef breed, that is, one profitable for the dairy, and profitable for beef when done with them in the dairy. With when done with them in the dairy. With our own experience and the evidence of In the first place I shall claim that the Shorthorns are the most profitable as meat producers, because they will produce more meat from a given amount of food, at any age, than any other breed of cattle. no equal for beef and milk, we cannot help but class them as the most profitable cattle for the average Michigan farmer.

With this I think I have taken my share.

of the time allotted for this meeting. Per haps I have not said anything of much importance to breeders; but I think the subject contains facts, which it is the duty of every breeder to lay before the farmers of Michigan, and thereby help the improvement of the cattle, and through them of the soil of our State.

Changing Business on the Farm.

The Pittsburg Stockman reminds us that misfortunes in the flock or herd, or the failure of a crop, often cause a farmer to change the entire course of . his business. It is a fortunate man indeed, and an exceptionally fine manager, who is able to move right along through a course of years without accident, loss or disaster, and the average operator in almost any business recognizes his liability to share misfortune in common with the rest of mankind. If one season is bad for wheat, and the crop does not pay the cost of its production, this can hardly be regarded as reason for voting wheat out of the crops to be grown. Because milk-fever carries off a choice cow occasionally, or the herd of hogs is decimated by the socalled hog cholera, or some epidemic prostrates the best animals in the stable. cannot be considered sufficient grounds for abandoning the dairy business, the growing of pork, or the keeping of horses. And yet many men change from one thing to another for no better reasons than these. Looked at from any standpoint, such a policy is certainly unwise. Outside the liability to meet with equal misfortune in other lines of cropping or stock raising, the cost of changing must cost? We allow \$25 per year for keeping be considered. A man can not throw her the nine years, which is \$225 dollars, away one kind of stock and take up another, without incurring expenses which he would otherwise avoid. He is constantly confronted by the cost of new purchases, and is never ready to enjoy the profits which come to the man who is ready for the good time in his specialty when it comes. There is no product of the farm which does not, in its turn, especially reward the farmer, and he who is scared out by a hard season or adverse circumstantes never catches his turn. The true plan is to map out a policy, and stick to it at least until it has been fairly tried. There are several advantages in this, among which are (1) the matter of economy; (2) the gaining of experience; (3) the establishing of reputation, which is quite a point indeed to the breeder of fine stock; and (4) the certainty that the booms, as well as the depressions, are

### work with which they started out.

country to-day are doing the very same

Broom Corn Culture. While there are considerable quantities of broom corn grown in certain sections, and we may say most generally on small farms, there is undoubtedly room small. In the northwestern parts of this York, Michigan and Ohio, the increase in siderable, and it will no doubt go on infarming. In winter, when outdoor work door work to do for the ordinary hands employed, it is a common practice for our farmers to manufacture their own brooms. and, with very little experience, they can to thinking farmers are interesting. make as good brooms as any to be pur Dairymen who take samples from differchased in the market, and generally much stronger. The handles are still easier to prepare, there being cheap machines by which they can be rapidly made at little cost and labor, and, as we say, at times all along on the cream gauge's testimony. when there is little else to do. On many farms the boys make the brooms, and most generally the profits of the crop go to them as pocket money. This is a very good way to encourage the boys to work and lay up a little store for the future, when it may come in as a helper very opportunely. On many farms where broom corn is raised, it is done with a view of selling the brush and the seed, the former going to regular broom makers. and the latter being fed to fowls, etc., but this is in the way of a regular branch of

farming. In cultivating broom corn, the ground is prepared as for corn, and the planting is done immediately after the latter is done with. Broom corn is sown in hills and drills, as may be desired, but mostly in drills. The rows should be about three and a half feet apart; and when in drills the plants stand about a foot apart, and in the rows two feet. Three stalks to a hill are sufficient, and, when more, should be reduced to this number, after sprouting a couple of inches. The seed should not be covered quite as much as Indian corn. The ground cannot be kept too clear of weeds, and the ground should be well harrowed. The cultivation in all respects is about the same as other corn. When the heads are in full bloom, or a little before, the crop should be harvested, the beginning of which is the breaking over of the brush, which breaking should to which are better breeding we venture take place in the stalk about one foot to say that more eggs will hatch that are

just above the upper joint. A wagon cart should be at hand to carry away the heads at once, and not allow them to touch the ground. Lay the heads in the vehicle as they are cut off, and all one way, and haul to a dry shed, where shelves should be arranged about eighteen inches apart. Some growers place the heads in dry sacks, to remain until the seed is pretty hard, when the seed should be separated by an ordinary threshing machine. The motion of the machine should be reversed, bunches should be held to the cylinder, turning them back and forth until the seed is all removed. It takes from three to four quarts of seeds per acre, which ought to yield from seven to ten hundred pounds of brush and from thirty to

forty bushels of seed. We broach this subject now in order that, where the crop is not already on the farm, the seed may be provided in time and the patch of ground selected .-Germantown Telegraph.

#### Profitable Cow Feed.

Dr. Voelcher, in a lecture recently given before the students of the Royal Agricultural College, mentions the use by a successful Scotch dairyman who furnishes a very rich milk to his customers, of bean and oatmeal as food for his cows. Dr. Voelcher finds five pounds a day and head of a mixture in equal parts of decorticated cottonseed cake, bran, bean meal and oat neal to be as good or better than bean meal or oat meal alone. Another dairyman, every one of whose Shorthorn cows makes not less than \$100 a year for him, gives one bushel of brewer's grains, 21 pounds of bean meal, 21 pounds of Indian meal and 40 pounds of hay to each animal; and in the summer, when the cows are in pasture, he gives 21 pounds of decorticated cottonseed cake. Thus it is seen that cottonseed cake enters largely into the milk ration in English dairy husbandry.

Occasionally complaint is made in the papers that the cottonseed gives a taste to the milk; but every such assertion always calls out so many experiences to the contrary from those who have used it freely, and whose milk and butter are in many cases disposed of to fastidious customers, that there can be no doubt that if the cake meal is clean and good, and is prop erly used, from two to four pounds a day good result. Doubtless the larger the natural yield of the cow the more liberally she may be fed with concentrated fodder as a general rule; but the careful farmer will always keep a watchful eye on both cow and milk pail; especially when giving this high feed; even if the prime condition, and allowing that the richer the fodder the richer the manure, it will depend upon the be used, on crops that bring good prices. whether very rich feeding pays, unless it efficient detergent in most kinds of scabpays in the milk.

Cream Gauge Experiments. The operators of the Charlton creamery

have been experimenting to ascertain how nearly the cream gauge registers the butso that an inch of cream is supposed to feet .- Prairie Farmer. represent a pound of butter, and, taking 36 samples from one route, the aggregate measure of 2054 inches by the gauge represented 2091 pounds of butter actually produced. This would seem to show that ing in of the heels, wearing away taking a general average, the gauge is not far from accurate. But the difference in individual lots was striking. Only five of the thirty-six yielded exactly sixteen ounces to the inch, and the others varied all the way from eight to twenty-four ounces to the inch. That is, estimated neighbor received for a pound and a half. or three times the quantity. It is plain that this is a good system to abolish. How to make a more equitable valuation for a great deal more on farms large and is the question. The actual churning of a cream sample is one test, and undoubt-State, in portions of New Jersey, New edly a correct one, if the sample churned is a fair sample of the whole. Another this crop of late years has been quite con- method is to fill a five inch test tube at each gathering with an average sample. creasing and prove a profitable branch of All these are brought to the creamery and set at the same temperature for a sepais impossible, and there is but little in- ration of the milk from the cream. The amount of the milk is measured and the per cent found is deducted from the whole The questions which suggest themselves ent cows and pass upon their comparative merits by the percentage of cream arising may not be so sure that Daisy is a better cow than Buttercup, as she has been rated Philadelphia Press.

### Old Hens.

THE Farmer's Advocate of Canada says there are two objections to old hens given by most people; that they furnish fewer eggs after the first year, and are more liable to disease. These objections are combated as follows: "Much depends upon the time of hatching the pullets. The pullet hatched as late as May will be beaten her first season of laying by the old hen badly, and if she commences her second year it will be with the disadvantage of moulting when the weather is cold. Old hens have been known to lay well and regularly until quite advanced in age, and the calculation which has been made by some genius and given forth, that old hens are unprofitable as layers, has been accepted more on faith than observation. Our experience teaches that some old hens will lay more than pullets, and that some pullets will lay more than old hens. The trouble with old hens is that they are liable to become too fat on very high feed, but if they are fed with judgment they will equal the pullets without doubt. So far as being more liable to disease than pullets there are also exceptions, and if the matter can be given a fair test it will be found that the chances are equal. As from the brush. The cutting off and laid by old hens than by pullets, and this gathering the heads should take place is a great deal in favor of the old hens. when the seed is pretty well ripened. We think hens should be kept until the tries, to prove what I have written, and They should be cut off with a sharp knife spring in which they become three years

old; not that they are then useless, but because the pullets have reached a more mature age, and this plan of dividing the hens into three periods, instead of two, will no doubt be found better. The breed, also, has something to do with the merits of pullets and old hens. A Leghorn or Hamburg pullet will lay more eggs in a bony frame to start on for a summer's work. year than an old hen of the Brahma, Cochin, or Plymouth Rock breeds, but an old hen of the Leghorn breed will also lay the winter. more than the pullets of the larger breeds Crossed hens will often be found good layers for a long period, but the cross should be a judicious one."

#### Why Corned Meat Spoils.

Farmers who live away from meat markets salt both pork and beef for the annual supply. Fat pork usually keeps well but heef-and the same may be said of yeal and mutton-has so much inice in the lean that the brine becomes full of the meat juices. If there is a stone or other weight upon the meat, then apparently it is safe, as the rule is to keep all meat under the brine; yet in this case the minute particles of blood or juice are or the surface of the brine, and as warn weather comes it becomes very corrupt The upper part of the brine becomes putrid, and gradually contaminates the whole. As a remedy, this brine can be taken out in spring, scalded in a large kettle, when the blood and juices coagulated can be skimmed off and the brine returned; or the old brine can be thrown away and new brine put with the meat; or, in the first place, the meat can be put into a kettle of water and scalded, brought to a boil, then salted the same as pork, and the brine remains clear, and with the same treatment keeps as well as pork. It is well to stir up the brine of all salted meats, as it keeps it more uniform. While it is at rest several months, it is believed that the saltness settles toward the bottom, making the top too fresh to keep properly .- N. Y. Tribune.

Medicinal Use of Tar. Tar is highly useful to various details in sheep management, as in some kinds of topical shelter, and as an application to cuts from clipping and to parts affected by the fly. It serves either alone or in combination with some fatty substance may be given to each animal, with only a to protect the sore or diseased feet of cattle from being further injured by wet or abrasion, and when spread upon coarse cloth, it is a prime covering for broken horns, and makes an excellent application to various kinds of wounds and punctures in cattle. A mixture of equal parts of tar and tallow, by the use of heat health of the animal is kept in makes a good stooping for diseased feet. and a mixture of equal parts of tar and lard oil is an excellent dressing for hoofs. A liniment, composed of two parts of tar, profit with which the rich manure can two of cocoanut oil, and one of yellow wax, is a good dressing for mange and an by, eruptive, skin affections in the horse; but requires to be rubbed in with a piece of hair-cloth or with a rather stiff brush. The rectified oil of tar, popularly called the spirit of tar, mixed with twice its bulk of fish oil, when well rubbed with a ter value of their patrons' dairies. The brush every night, on both crust and sole, result as given in the Dairy Farmer is is an eminently good application for somewhat startling. The gauges are set hardness and brittleness in the horse's

NAVICULAR DISEASE.-I have a six year old horse affected with a short tripping gait, wirwasting of the shoulders, projecting of the the limb while standing: he has been that way for 18 months. Subscriber.-Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam, three applications 12 hours of boof and on the apart, around the corone quarters and frog; apply on the shoulders lin seed oil and turpentine, mixed, equal parts, thoroughly, once a day for ten days. Ten days by the gauge, one man would receive as thereafter apply on the wasted musc.es Gommuch for half a pound of butter as his bault's Caustic Balsam; one application. Keep the feet pared low in the quarters; do not shoe for six months.

CRACKED HEELS .- My horse, coming six years old, has been troubled for a year past with cracks across the heel under the fetlock of right hind foot. Has also some appearances of sweeney in same hip. Have tried all rem edies I know of, even to vitriol and blistering Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam upon the parts affected, below and above. Make two applications 12 hours apart. Allow the horse a roomy box stall and moderate exercise after the effects of the blisters.

### Agricultural Items.

THE value of the butter sent to New York City last year was \$22,627,579.

At the Toronto Fat Stock Show the Short horn Champion, weight 2,350 pounds and 1,342 days old, won the special prize, a cup valued at one hundred dollars, as best of any age.

THE charge is made that a St. Louis oleo margarine oil manufacturer sells his product by the barrel to the makers of Western butter who use it in their genuine creamery parcels

In laying drain tile too much care can hardly be taken to place the joints of the tile as close ly together as possible. All cracks should be covered with flat stones or small pieces chipped off broken tile.

THE American Cultivator says that if barley has not germinated the fact of its having been slightly stained by wet is no actual detriment whatsoever; the grain is not really injured and ought to bring to the farmer just as much as the bright samples of equal plumpness.

THE American Cultivator suggests that one great reason why so much dilapidated wire fence is seen, is because the wires are stretched too tightly. Cold contacts iron, making the wire shorter in winter than when the fence was built at a milder temperature, and some thing has to give way.

THE American Cultivator advises farmers no to be in a hurry about drying off milch cows. To cease milking while the cow is giving four or five quarts of milk per day causes garget and caked udder, which causes more injury to the animal than is oscasioned by the drain of keeping up the milk supply.

THE president of the Northwestern Cider and Vinegar Association at its recent annual meeting said that to have cider that will keep sweet, it must be made of ripe winter apples. Remove all the pomace possible, rack off and eave the residue in the barrel This will do for use in early winter. He had kept it much later by adding one ounce of salicylic acid to the barrel. Had also used antiseptic, but could not tell which was best.

No farmer can afford to winter more antmals than he can keep well. If he has too many cows for his stock of fodder, and has none but good ones, it is far better to reduce them to the number he can carry through in good condition, than to squeeze through the winter by pinching along till the whole herd comes out in the spring with only a hide and a It don't pay to pinch cows at any time, and most assuredly it don't pay to pinch them in

PROF. L. B. ARNOLD says it is not well to feed a milch cow all the hay she will eat, on account of the slow and imperfect manner in which it digests. Farmers often boast that their cows have all the hay they can eat, but he says it is a boast that does not speak well for the best returns in milk production. He says: "The more I study the food of milch cows, the more I am inclined to limit the quan tity of hay to the smallest amount which will afford a comfortable distention of the stomach and make up the rest of the ration with food richer and more rapidly digested. It is the best way to get large and paying returns."

Complaints are made that oil is being smug-gled into Canada along the frontier. Cana-dian oil is worth 40 cents a gallon, the smug-gled sells for 16 cents. There is a mystery about it; cans are left at the doors of customers, who empty and replace them, with the price of the oil, and they are removed as secretly as they were placed there.

Salt-rheum is cured by Hood's Sarsaparille

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PARMERS! Send 25 cts. in stamps for a copy of FISHER'S GRAN TABLES, showing the value of different kindslof grain in bushels and pounds at a given price from 10 cts to two dollars (\$2) per bushel, together with a complete ready so per busiles, together with a complete ready seckoner, showing the price of any article or ound from 14 of a cent and upwards; also a table f wages and board, interest, rent, hay table, busi 8 Jaws, etc. A. H. PERKINS, 44 Larned St., West, Detroit, Mich



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Address Dr. H. G. BOOT, 186 Pearl St., New York

HEARING RESTORED.
Improved artificial ear drums. A great in vention, by one who was deaf thirty years. Ther are over 5000 now in actual use. For circular and testimonials address. John Garmore. 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O

500 to \$2.00 per hour at home. No peddling vealed, and 15 Samples worth \$5 for 10c. (Namethis paper). Address H.E.S.LATON, Montpeller, Vincepow4t



IRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE of Va. 25c. Manning C. Staples, Richmond, V. n20-4t

FARMS on James River, Va., in a Northern settlement. Illus. circular free. J. F. Mancha, Claremont, Va.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Taus & Co., Augusta, Ma.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

What will it do?

Brown's Iron Bitters? Good for what? Well, see what it has done.

cured some of the worst.cases. Then chills and fever. Who wants to shake with cold and burn with heat, when a bottle or two of Brown's Iron Bitters will drive the source of the mischief away?

How about rheumatism? It cured Mr. Brashear, of Baltimore, and hundreds of others. . "

Those dreadful nervous troubles. Mr. Berlin, of Washington, the wellknown Patent attorney, was entirely relieved by Brown's Iron Bitters. e The ailments of the kidneys .-Brown's Iron Bitte: s cured Mr. Montague, of Christiansburg, Va., and an army of other sufferers.

Debility and languor. The Rev. I. Marshall West, Ellicott City, Md., is one of the many clergymen, restored by Brown's Iron Bitters. \* And as with vertigo, malaria, liver complaint, and headache, Brown's Iron, Bitters is the Great Family Medicine. 2

VALUABLE TESTIMONIALS.

VALUABLE

DUNN & SCHURK, Boarding and Sales Stables, 148
East 24th St., bet. 3d and Lexington Aves.

New York, Aug. 1, '88.
Ellis Spavin Cure Co.:

DEAR SIRS: We were a valuable horse in condition for a race. In giving the horse his work, be threw out a curb, in consequence of which I would have sold him, at that time, for three hundred dollars (\$300), or less. Hearing of Ellis's Spavin Cure Liniment, I tried it with good results. In two weeks the curb was gone and the horse going sound. I put him for as many thousands as we valued him worth hundreds when he had the curb. The horse is at present boarding at our stable and being driven on the road every day. We can safely recommend your Spavin Cure Liniment for all bone diseases and callous lumps of any kind, if properly used.

Yours with respect,

J. H. Whitson & Son, 24th St., N.Y., says: "We have used Ellis's Spavin Cure in our stables for two years, and have tried it on the following with perfect success: Splints, curbs, ring bones, bunches on the neck, swelled ankles, also quincy sore throat, and for general stable liniment it is the best article we have ever used."

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"Too much cannot be said in praise of your most valuable remedies," say Langan Bres, N. Y.; "we have produced results with them such as we have not been able to do with any others."

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Portable & Stationary STEAM ENGINES,

And Steam Boilers of the best design, material & workmanship. Our smaller sizes are especially adapted to

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HIRAM HOLT & CO. Me. U. S.A. n27eow-6t-1



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ROOT CUTTERS. Leading Kinds at \$10, \$12 & \$15 Send for Circulars. J. C. VAUGHAN, Seedsman, 42 La Salle Street, Chicag

COPY-MARKS. PATENTS, BIGHTS. DESIGNS. LABELS PATENTS, RE-ISSUES Send description of your invention. L. BING-HAM, Pat. Lawyer and Solicitor, Washington, DU





NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

# To begin with dyspepsia. It has \$5,000 REWARD!

Beware of Counterfeits! The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs Cough The high reputation of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Consumption has given rise to spnirous compounds. The genuine Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared only by Frank W. Kinsman & Co., sole proprietors, Augusta, Maine. To protect yourself from imposition examine the bottle and see that the name of F. W. Kinsman, Druggist, Augusta, Me., is blown in the glass of the bottle. A reward of \$5,000 in gold. is offered for a better article. We also offer a reward of .10,000 to the proprietor of any remedy showing half as many testimonials of genuine cures of Asthma and lung disease in the same length of time.

From George W. Martin, M. D., Graduate of "University of New York," "Aylott's Surgical and Medical Institute," "Bellevue Hospital," and "New York Ophthalmic Hospital," late Surgeon in the Army, etc., and I. H. Stearns, M. D., formerly Surgeon National Military Asylum, Tegus, Maine:

Having examined the formula from which Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam is prepared, we recommend it as a safe and reliable medicine for the cure of coughs, colds, whooping cough, asthma, etc., etc.

Cured Asthma when All Else Failed. I was troubled with Asthma for 12 years. Employed skillful physician of Boston without effect for good. I have felt nothing of this trouble since taking Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam.

B. FRANK SWAN, Boston.

From William Y. Bartlett, Postmaster for Twenty-five years at Belgrade, Me.:

"I have been troubled with a severe cough for nearly one year; have been treated by two of the best physicians I could find; my case was considered past cure. The physcians did all they could to cure me, and considered my case a hopeless one. Finally, as a last resort, I was advised to try Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam, to which I owe my present health, which is as good as ever.

WM. Y. BARTLETT.

Two bottles of Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam effected a cure in my family that four physicians failed to do. LIEUT. JOHN OSBORN, Boston, Mass.

I have had a troublesome cough for more than five years, and have had advice of three of the most skilled physicians, but I found nothing to relieve and cure me until I used ADANSON'S Bo-FANIC COUGH BALSAM.
MRS. GEO. A. ROBBINS, Riverside, Me.

TRASH FLOODS THE MARKET. DAMSON'S BOTANIC COUGH BALSAM is fast ing the lead of the many bottles of trash that

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"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kanka-kee, has recently been opened between Richmond, Norfolk, Newport News, Chattanoga, Atlanta, Au-gusta, Nashville, Louisville, Lexington, Cincinnati, lis and St. Paul and intermediate points.
All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express All Through Passengers Travel on Fast Express Trains.
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GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE, At your nearest Ticket Office, or address
R. R. CABLE,
Vice-Pres. & Gen'l M'g'r,
Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Agh. CHICAGO.

# KNIGHT'S Price, \$1.00 per Bottle.

Sold by Druggists generally, or may be ob-tained direct of its proprietor.

TESTIMONIALS.

Prof. R. H. Holbrook, National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, writes: "Your Asthma Cure so com-pletely cured me of my Asthma that I have scarcely thought of it the past year." thought of it the past year."

Rev. Calvin Case, Broadheads Bridge, Ulster Co., N.Y., writes: "It is the most effectual remedy I have ever tried. I recommend it to ail."

Prof. Joseph Peabody, Principal of Moody School, Lowell, Mass., writes: "I have been much benefited by its use. I like it better than anything I have ever tried and recommend it to all." Knight's new book "ASTHMA and HAY FEVER; THEIR CAUSE and CURE," sent free to all requesting.

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Address, L. A. KNICHT, No. 15 E. Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.





Tealp and Blood of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, inherited andContagious Humors, Blood Poisons, Ulcers, Abscesses, and Infantile Skin Tortures, the CUTTOURA REMEDIES are infallible. CUTICUTA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diurette and Aperient, expels disease germs from the blood and perspiration, and CUTICUTA, the great Skin

and perspiration, and thus removes the cause. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Hehing and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, restores the Complexion. CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, and for rough, chapped or greasy skin, blackbeads, blotches, and baby humors. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the only infallible blood purifiers and skin beautifiers. Sold by all druggists. CUTICURA, SOCENIE, TERSOLVERT, \$1; SOAP, 25 cents. Prepared by POTTER DEUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, Mass.

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AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF FRUITS.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I desire to announce to all fruitgrowers, and to all persons interested in porticulture, that an arrangement has just been effected by which we hope to secure in the winter of 1884-5 the most fruits and horticultural products that has ever been made.

The World's Industrial Exposition will open in New Orleans on the first Monday in December, 1884, and continue for six months. This will be in a largest sense a a world's exposition of industry, and will in many essential features surpass any exposition heretofore held in this or any other country. The provisions being made for this great fair are of the most generous character. The main building, now in course of erection, will cover 32 acres of ground, and will give far more exhibition space than any structure heretofore erected in this country. An art building, an agricultural building, and a horticultural building, and other structures for special purposes, will give mos liberal accommodations to these severa

There are many favorable conditions which lead to the belief that this World's Fair will be more extensively visited, especially by agricultural people, than any fair heretofore held. The season is one of the greatest leisure for the rural classes, instead of one of greatest activity. It is the season when everybody at the North wishes to go South to escape from some portion of the trying Northern winters. The City of New Orleans-the great commercial metropolis of the South-is full of novel attractions for the stranger, and has the mild winter climate of the Gulf of Mexico. And arrangements are already effected with all the great railroad lines leading to the city for passenger rates without parallel for cheapness. Under all these favoring circumstances

it seemed desirable that something more should be done for the great interests of Horticulture, especially for those of Pomology, than has hitherto been attempted. So it has been decided by the Board of Managers to give these interests a larger place than they have held in any other fair in the world. In addition to the completest possible display of trees, plants, and flowers, there will be an International Show of Fruits. This has never been done, or even attempted. This department will be organized and managed by the Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society.

The Exposition managers will erect a building especially adapted to a display of plants and fruits. This horticultural building will be about 600 feet long by 100 feet wide, and will be a handsome and convenient structure, which, with the landscape embellishments adjacent, will cost \$100,000. They will, at an early day, issue a list of premiums for fruits, in medals and money, which will aggregate from \$12,000 to \$15,000. We expect to secure an exhibit of all such fruits as will be in season at any part of the period of six months during which the Exposition will continue, or as can be held over by the most efficient system of cold storage. We expect these exhibits from every State and Territory in the United States; and from all the important nations of the world. The same classes of fruits from all the temperate climates of the globe will be placed side by side for comparison. The Citrus fruits, and others of great commercial value, will be gathered from the Gulf States, from California, from the Mediterranean countries, from South America, from India, China, and the Islands of the Sea.

This exhibition will be continuous for the whole term of the Exposition, showing every fruit in its season, and continuing many kinds beyond their season by the help of cold storage. The most ample and complete cold storage facilities to be found on the Continent have been placed in control of the management by the New Orleans Refrigeration Company.

Thus it will be seen that an Industrial Fair Association has at last been found, able and willing to recognize the importance of horticulture and the great fruit interests of this country and the world; and to provide for their exhibition in the most liberal spirit as one of the most important and attractive departments of a World's Exposition. I cannot be mistaken in my belief that these generous invitations, which are wholly without precedent in the history of fairs and expositions, will be responded to by the fruit growers, and the agricultural and pomological societies of this and other countries; and that we shall see in New Orleans next winter such a varied and profuse exhibi tion of the pomological wealth of all nations as the most enthusiastic horticulturist has not dreamed of beholding; and which will be of incalculable benefit to the vast interests represented.

Premium lists will be issued at an early day for distribution to all interested. All inquiries and applications for space should be addressed to the undersigned, at Cobden, Illinois, U.S.A.

PARKER EARLE. Pres. Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society, and Superintendent Department Horticulture, World's Exposition, New Orleans.

The Chinch Bug.

Of the habits of the chinch bug, which has taken up its quarters in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., and is appearing on the borders of New England, the New England Farmer says:

"It is a small insect, not more than three-twentieths of an inch in length, a true bug, like the stinking squash-bug, bed-bug and the 'spice' bugs, as children call them, when found on huckleberries, and takes all its food through a long beak or proboscis, with which it pierces the stems of plants and sucks their juices. When not in use this proboscis is folded under the breast. The fore part of its bodyi s blackish, the rear portion white, with a black spot on each wing cover-The bodies of the larvæ are quite reddish, and it is in this stage that the greatest damage is done. The eggs are laid in rills, gained ten pounds.

early spring by mature insects that have lived through the winter in secluded places, as among leaves, stones, straw, or tached to the lower part of the stems of roots, where the ground is cracked by development of the young, heavy showers and long continued storms often destroying a large portion of the eggs before other duties would prevent the work. We hatching. The eggs are not all laid at give the description: one time, nor in one place, but the feextensive and complete exhibition of males distribute them a few in a place through a period of some twenty days. the usual number of eggs laid by a single female is about 500, and that from the egg to the mature insect requires about sixty days. In seasons of maximum abundance the insects are sometimes so numerous that the fields are alive with them, and they become so troublesome as to interfere with ordinary farm operations, the winged insects sometimes getting so thick about plow teams as to greatly annoy horses by flying into their nostrils. Men have been driven to quit work on account of the annovance of the living and the stench of the crushed insects. Hundreds of millions of them may be upon a single acre of wheat or corn at one time, and with so many little pumps draining the sap from the plants it requires but a few days to ruin a crop. When the wheat or barley stems get a little hard and dry as the box alternately forward and back, so ripeness approaches, the larvæ sometimes migrate in search of food, usually attacking a corn field if one is within a hundred rods. The mature insects take to the air when in pursuit of new fields to devas-

> "The lady-bug and the lace-winged fly destroy some of the insects, but the chinch bug appears to have no natural enemy to keep it in check, so that man will have to fight him alone. A preventive measure would be the burning in autumn and a field that had been harboring the multitude during the summer, and fall plow- I use no sulphur." ing, to bury the insects deeply in the ground. In summer, during migration, tar water poured in a continuous stream from a teakettle, makes a fence around a field, over which the insects will not pass-Furrows may be plowed with perpendicular banks on one side to impede progress and in which the insects may be destroved by drawing over them a log, or by burying deeply in the earth.

"But what we ought to do is to prevent. if possible, the establishment of the pest here among us. Prof. J. A. Lintner, State Entomologist of New York, has issued. through the Experiment Station, directions for stamping out the invaders before they get beyond all control. In St. Lawrence County, where they have been found, their operations have apparently been thus far confined mostly to grass fields, destroying the soil in patches, and is recommended to cover these dead spots and their edges for several feet with straw, and then burn it. Plow the burned area, or better still, the whole field, in broad, deep furrows, turning the soil completely and flatly over, then harrow the ground lightly, and roll with a heavy roller. This will bury beyond resurrection. Where plowing is unadvisable, gas lime, at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre, is recommended to be spread broadcast upon the dead places and their edges, any time before the ground freezes, or early in the spring. In winter it may be safely spread over

### Mildew in Small Fruits.

the entire field to prevent an attack."

A correspondent of the Country Gentle man, in commenting on the statement that partial shade prevents mildew on gooseberries, says:

'In cultivating berries we expose them to the sun, thus depriving them of the protection with which nature furnishes them. Nature associated the wild strawberry with the grasses and other low vegetation or means of shade, the bushberries with a larger growth, sufficiently straggling to form a partial shade, apparently making a partial shade the means of existence, both dense shade and full exposure to the hot sun being avoided. I have known of good success with raspberries in orchards where the ground was well enriched, and also on steep land facing the north, but never on a southern exposure lying bare to the sun all day. The heat and drouth of our seasons shrink and dry the berries and check growth, and ultimately cause the disappearance of the plant. This is true, not only of the raspberry, but the strawberry, the blackberry and, as it now seems, the gooseberry also. All are affected by mildew of some kind, as we see in the rust spots of the strawberry and the red dust of the raspberry and blackberry. There are doubtless other conditions that favor mildew, such as wet, undrained clay soil and ill treatment.

"With partial shade relieving the plant especially during the middle or after part of the day, when the heat is the greatest, and with the proper soil and treatment, thus securing a free growth and healthy condition of the plant, there will be little mildew to annoy, and the continuation of the plant in vigor and health during its natural term, is assured. The best soil for berries is a sandy loam, though it is held that some sorts, especially of the strawberry, succeed best on clay, which may be where the harshness of the soil is two and a half to three feet deep-one reduced to mellowness by careful cultivation and the working in freely of vegetable material. Managed in this way l have succeeded in raising very superior ing side of the trench and sufficiently crops-only, however, when the soil was drained, not before. In underdrained in close contact with every part of every clay the chances are that the plant will be hurt by the frost, the roots being sometimes lifted to the surface and killed. as I have had experience. This I have never known to occur in a sandy soil or in a well-drained clay loam. And I have found that the deeper the soil the better. as it favors moisture, which berries of all kinds so much need, the roots penetrating deeply if a chance be given, which in a measure is a security against drouth and

A man suffering from debility and loss of appetite; took two bottles of Hood's Sarsapa-

heat and the smothering effect of snow

and ice."

A Cheap Home Made Evaporator.

A correspondent of the Rural New Yorker describes a home made fruit under rails or boards. The eggs are at evaporator which he had in use last fall, and which he declares "fills the bill" for the plants, and sometimes on exposed family use. Although the fruit season is over for this season, the leisure of the frost. Dry weather is favorable to the winter may be profitably employed in preparing such an evaporator against the time of need, when in all probability

"My apparatus is simply a coverless packing-box, inverted so that the bottom may become the top of the evaporator. Dr. Shimer's observations indicate that One of the sides is removed and hinged with leather to this top. It is used over a stove. The size of the box is 27 inches long (which is the width of my cooking stove), 15 inches wide and 24 inches high. By setting this back against the stovepipe, I have the front of the stove for cooking and still have plenty of hot air in the evaporator. The box is set on four flat stones, which raise it two inches from the stove. So far. I have not had occasion to protect it from overheating. The trays are made of lath and covered with mosquito netting, and slide upon ways of pieces split from a planed pine board and nailed to the sides of the box. The ways are two inches apart and the lowest tray is arranged about six inches above the stove. I have thus ten trays. These are as to direct the current of hot air across and over the fruit. My device has no connection with the stove-pipe, but has a short chimney of its own running the whole length of the box, and having a lid by which the passage of the air may be controlled. To prevent sagging of the netting in the tray, a piece of stout twine is stretched lengthwise under it on the frame. The whole cost of the evaporator was 40 cents in money and two-and-ahalf hours in time. Capacity, three pecks; cleaning up of all kinds of rubbish around and it will dry the fruit in six hours with a slow fire, which is all the heat needed.

#### About the Phylloxera.

Although people generally knew that the phylloxera is a disease of the grape which is very injurious in Europe notably so in France, many know little of the appearance of diseased vines or the manner in which the disease affects them. The Rural New Yorker gives the following information:

The term phylloxera designates not only the insect but also the disease it produces. The phylloxera insect occupies a position intermediate between the plant lice (aphidæ) and the bark lice (coccidæ), though in most respects more closely allied to the former than the latter. The grape phylloxera (Phylloxera vastatrix) resents itself in two different types, one (Gallicola) making galls on the leaves of grape-vines, and the other (Radiciola) affecting the roots. The gall or excrescence produced by the

side of the leaf, more or less wrinkled and hairy, with a corresponding depression on its upper side, the margin of the cup being fuzzy, and drawn together so as to form a fringed mouth. It is usually cupshaped, but sometimes greatly elongated or purse shaped. Those that appear in the early spring are usually large, and on opening one of them the mother-louse can be seen diligently at work laying eggs, of which from 200 to 500 have been found in each gall. The eggs begin to hatch, when six or eight days old, into active little sixfooted insects, which issuing from the gall, scatter all over the vine, most of them finding their way to the tender terminal leaves, where they pump up the sap, forming other galls in which other ods are generated, there being five or six generations during the year. The lice also settle on the tendrils, leaf-stalks and tender branches, where they form knots, much like those formed on the roots. When the leaves become dry and less succulent late in the season, the lice that have survived the attacks of their numerous enemies, seek other quarters, many of them going to the roots, to which they attack themselves singly or in groups, and thus pass the winter, subsisting by suction, their punctures resulting in abnormal swellings on the young rootlets. which eventually decay. When this occars the insects seek the larger roots, which under their attacks, in turn waste away. The puncture of the roots causes knots and swellings which begin at the tips of the rootlets, which eventually die, when the lice migrate to fresh feeding ground with equally fatal results. During the second year all the fibrous roots dis appear, and the formation of others is prevented by the lice which settle on the larger roots, which their ravages cause to rot. The symptoms of the disease are now seen in the sickly, yellowish appearance of the leaves and the small growth of the canes, and about the third year the vines die; but then an examination of the roots

Heeling in Trees.

will generally fail to discover any of the

pests, all of which have by this time

sought "fresh fields and pastures new."

A correspondent of the Iowa Register advises us as to the proper manner of per-

forming this operation: "To heel trees in properly, a trench should be dug on high, dry ground from side of which should slope from the bottom at an angle of 35 to 45 degrees. The trees should then be set against the slopapart to allow of fine earth being brought root. When the roots and bodies of the trees are carefully covered, the trench should not only be filled but rounded up so as to form a mound over them. When air spaces are left among the roots they are liable to mould and rot: And very frequently, when they have not been buried sufficiently deep, the outside bark becomes detached from them and will slip off when they are being taken from the trench."

If you have a cough resulting from sudden cold, procure Adamson's Botanic Balsam, take one-half to one teaspoonful three times a day, and your cough will cease. Trial bottles ten cents.

Horticultural Notes.

county the past autumn.

It is estimated that the value of the garden products of Massachusetts, exclusive of pota. toes and beans raised on the farms, equalled \$5,000,000 last year.

Mr. Green, of New Albany, Ind., says he finished the borers in his eighteen acre peach orchard by scalding them with hot water, poured on from the spout of a teakettle. In California considerable fruit is canned in

bearing transportation better than that which has to be shipped even a short distance from It has been noticed by members of the Kansas Slate Horticultural Society that insects in jurious to frnits are more numerous about the

railroad stations. The average loss in that

State by the depredations of insects was 24 per

the orchard where it grew, the canned produc

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York Tribune says that any one who allows his fruit trees to slowly starve to death and then adds insult to injury by blaming them for not rewarding his indolence with bountiful crops, deserves to be debarred from good fruit the remainder of his not great.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Ohio Farmer ad vises the placing of old tin cans on the fire until the solder melts and they can be pulled apart. Then take the large pieces of the can and wrap around the fruit trees it is desired to protect from mice, pressing the edge of the tin firmly into the ground. The mice will be discouraged by the tins, and will turn in another

IF you are going to set a new orchard this pring, remember that it is an excellent plan to prepare a plan of the orchard, showing the position of each tree, its variety, etc. If a tree dies it can be replaced by one of the same sort. Some fruit raisers keep a book in which they register the age and variety of every tree in their orchard, together with any items in regard to its grafting, productiveness, treatnent, etc., which are thought to be desirable.

THE Rural New Yorker tells how to eat grapes: "Let the berries follow each other nto the mouth in rapid succession until three or four are taken, while with each insertion the teeth are brought together upon the seeds without breaking them. The acid of the pulp s thus freed to mingle with the saccharine juice next the skin, and a slight manipulation by the tongue separates the seeds and skins from the delicious winey juices; after this has tickled the palate, skins and seeds may be ejected together. Close to the skin lies a large part of the good flavor in the grape."

A Massachusetts gardener plows very deep for asparagus, manures plentifully and plants in furrows eight inches deep, gradually filling up level as the plants grow. Rows should be four feet apart, and plants from 12 to 20 inches. Thick setting bring in a full crop sooner, but thinner setting gives quite as good results in the long run. A bed is in perfection from eight to twelve years old. The fourth year's growth will be of full market size, but the third will give a medium crop of medium sized former is a fleshy swelling of the under stalks. An old bed is hard to kill, but constant and late cutting up to August, with subsequent cultivation, will do it.

Cadillac, Nov. 9, 1883.

Dr. Pengelly: I am canvassing in Cadillac, and hear a great deal about your medicine. I enclose pay for two bottles of your pile remedy. Please send a nce. Many think Zoa-Phora has almost done miracles for them. I hear of none who are dissatisfied with it. Yours,

Mrs. O. Hollister.



A. J. Cook, Professor of Entomology a the State Agricultural College, has issued a new and enlarged edition of his "Bee keepers' Guide, or Manual of the Apiary. the former editions having become exhausted. The new edition contains 250 pages and 192 illustrations. It has met with the strongest approval from the various journals devoted to aniarian affairs as well as from thoroughly practical bee-keepers. The fact is the Professor understands his subject and writes in such a clear and concise way that the merest novice can follow him understandingly To the new beginner the Professor has conferred a great boon, while his researches into and investigations of the scientific department of bee-keeping will prove of the greatest interest and value to the oldest veteran. It is a sufficient proof of the great popularity of the work to state that 10,000 copies have been sold since 1876. The new edition is sold at \$1.25 per copy; but to those of our read ers who would like to procure it we wil send it, postage paid, and the FARMER one year, for \$2.25, a discount of 50 cents on the regular price of both.

W. Z. HUTCHINSON in the Country Gentleman, gives the following as a convenient process for trying out beeswax: "I have tried several ways, but none that is more simple, or better, than to make a bag out of some coarse sacking, fill it with pieces of comb, tie it up, and put it into a wash boiler. Set the boiler on the stove, and fill it nearly full of water. When the water is almost hot enough to boil, take a stick and punch and press the bag until the wax is all melted and risen to the top. Now lay a narrow strip of board across the top of the boiler, and tie it fast to the handles; then take two or three sticks that are nearly as long as the boiler is deep, press the bag down to the bottom of the boiler with these sticks, and keep it in this position by putting the upper ends of the sticks under the strip of board that is fastened across the top of the boiler. Now set the boiler off the stove, and when its contents are cold, the wax can be taken off in one solid cake. In passing through the bag the wax is cleansed from all coarse impurities, while the fine particles of dirt that do escape will be found either upon the top or bottom of the cake of wax, from whence they can easily be removed, When the combs and cappings have all been worked up, and the cakes of wax have been scraped free from all dirt or sediment, the cakes should all be put into the boiler, melted up together, and the

wax run into neat cakes.'

ALL necessary handling of bees must be lone with the utmost rapidity, and with Eaton County has 8,000 acres of orchard, and just as little disturbance of the arrange only 2,000 barrels of apples were sold from that ments of the bees as possible. To this end, all racks and boxes should be easily adjusted, so that in removing surplus, the bees may be exposed as little, and for as short a time, as possible. If a hive is kept open for a long time, while complicated gimcracks are torn apart and fitted together again, robbing is apt to be induced even in the seasons of the best honey flow, and the workers soon find out that their attention is wanted at home, to protect their stores, and to re-establish the destroyed order of the hive, even if the demoralization is not communicated to all other colonies, and a consequent serious loss of honey is the result.

> Mr. W. Z. Hutchinson, of the State Beekeepers Convention, reported feeding back extracted honey, to the extent of 1,000 pounds, and securing as a result 800 weight of finest comb honey. He thinks some of the other 200 pounds was stored in the brood-chambers. He believed this plan wholly practicable, and in his case it was certainly profitable. The extracted at 50 cents per pound would be worth \$100; the comb at 20c, \$160; the labor was

CANADIAN bee-keepers during the past season secured an abundant harvest of fine honey from the Canadian thistle, thus illustrating that some good may be adduced from almost every evil. Some of this thistle honey was exhibited at Toronto recently that looked so like basswood honey that it was pronounced by an expert to be the product of the Linden tree.

A CORRESPONDENT of the N. E. Home stead says that too much smoke, used among bees, is worse than none at all. He also advocates extreme gentleness in handling bees, saying many troublesome and irritable swarms are made so by rough and abrupt handling.

Living witnesses certify to the efficacy of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Ask your neighbor. 100 doses \$1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### SCROFULA.

A remedy that can destroy the germs of scrofula, and when once settled has the powthose afflicted. The remarkable cures of young children and the more wonderful cures of those of middle age and late in life, as illustrated by our printed testimonials, prove HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA to be a reliable remedy, containing remedial agents which do positively cure scrofula and eradicate it from the blood.

Messes. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
Gentlemen — For ten years previous to the early part of 1877 I had been a constant sufferer from scrofulous ulcers or sores, which had finally reduced me to a helpless condition, as described in my letter to you in September of that year. The continued excellent health which enables me to keep house for my aged father and to enjoy life, keeps alive my latense personal interest in Hood's Sarsaparallal, and I cannot refrain from expressing my gratitude for the permanent cure this wonderful medicine effected in my case nearly two years ago, while living in Lowell, when all my physicians gave me up as being in an incurable condition. One thing before I close. I have recommended your Sarsaparilla to hundreds, and I think more than a thousand cases, and my faith in its invincibility in curing scrofula has become absolute by the wonderful cures it has effected aside from my own. I trust you will not be slow in making the merits of Hood's Sarsaparillal Konwn everywhere, for it is a duty you owe to mankind. With best wishes I remain very truly yours,

### HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA

Is a skilfully-prepared compound, concentrated extract, by a process peculiarly our oun, of the best remedies of the vegetable kingdom known to medical science as alteratives, blood-purifiers, diuretics, and tonics. Sold by all druggists. Price \$1, or six for \$5. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.



A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS. FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCHOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS. SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, BYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

\$1.50 per bottle. For testimonials and circulars send stamp. The Dr. S. A. Richmond Med. Co., Props., St. Joseph, Mo. (11) Correspondence freely answered by Physician Sold by all Druggists.



ed times without number by the timely use of Downs' Elixir. It will cure Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pleurisy, Whooping-Cough, Lung Fever, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs, when other remedies fail. For sale by all dealers. HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Prop's, Burlington, Vt.

PENSIONS for any disability; also to Heirs Send stamps for New Laws. Col. L. BINGHAM, Attorney, 42-6m-2ads

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

# The True Elixir of Life

Is AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, a highly concentrated Medicine, scientifically compounded of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Stillingia, Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great strength and curative virtue.

HON. F. JEWETT, and ex-State Senate preparation of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, Mandrake, Stillingia, Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great strength and curative virtue.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Has been tested by and has received the unqualified commendation of 4,000,000 families in the United States, and 7,000,000 families throughout the world.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Is the only Blood Purifier that has gained and retained the confidence of the people of tropical countries, where such medi-cines are in great demand.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Is the most popular Blood Purifier among sailors, and is in nine-tenths of the medi-cine-chests of the best class of American, English, German, and Danish vessels.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Contains no Arsenic and Aloes, as do many falsely called Alteratives foisted upon the credulity of the public.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Has been for many years recognized as the best Alterative and Tonic Medicine in all civilized countries.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA Promptly relieves from General Debility, Nervous Prostration, and Derangement of the Vital Organs. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

Effects radical cures of all maladies arising from the taint of Scrofulous or Contagious Diseases, or the corruption of Mercury in the system.

Is endorsed by the medical profession and regularly prescribed by many leading practitioners.

AMHERST WHITMORE, Brunswick, Me., retired sea-captain, was cured of a practitioners.

Hon. F. Jewett, ex-Mayor of Lowell, and ex-State Senator, says that the only preparation of Sarsaparilla that seems to do "real, lasting good" in cleansing the blood and expelling poisonous matter from the system is

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

MILTON FOX, the largest land-owner and farmer of Middleses Co., Mass., credits his cure of Scrofulous Humor and Dyspepsin to the thorough purification of his blood by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

WARREN LELAND, the famous New York landlord, testifies, from his own knowledge, that for the cure of Liver Disorders, Gout, Salt Rheum, and various results of high living, there is no medicine equal to AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

HIRAM PHILLIPS, Glover, Vt., attests the cure of Hereditary Scrofula, in three generations of his family, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Thos. N. Cook, West Somerville, Mass., was cured of severe Eczema, and rescued from a rapid decline, by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. THE SISTERS OF CHARITY, Dorchester, Mass., vouch for the Alterative and Curative virtues of

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

JOHN J. RYAN, Philadelphia, Pa.,
professional base-ball player, was cured
of Rheumatism by

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

D. B. Kerre, Big Springs, Ohio, testifies that his son. fifteen years old, was cured of Catarrh in its worst form, by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

The attestations of a myriad of unimpeachable witnesses might be cited, were it necessary, to prove the almost miraculous cures effected by this only really Blood Purifying Medicine.

# Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., [ Analytical Chemists ] LOWELL, MASS. Sold by all druggists; price \$1; six bottles for \$5.

NDRETHS' CENTENNIAL CATALOGUE CARDENERS' COMPANION." JENTS. The most complete and brilliantly embellished Seed Catalogue ever ting fifteen cents. The article of Market Gardening under Glass is worth the price. This being OUR CHE HUNDREDTH YEAR, we publish this Guide for Garden and Farm. To all sending us TEN CENTS in stamps, a copy, and on orders for Seed will give credit for that amount. Address



Planting, etc. only 10cts. Animal Catalogue and Price List of POOR SEEDS.

SIBLEY'S SEEDS HIRAM SIBLEY & CO. CHICAGO, III. Rochester. N.Y.

M ORTGAGE SALE.—Whereas default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made and executed the eighth day of July, in the year 1879, executed by Eliza Ann Brown, of Northville, Wayne County, State of Michigan, to Ellery A. Brownell, of Hadley, Laperer County, State of Michigan, to Ellery A. Brownell, of Hadley, Laperer County, State of Michigan, which said mortgage was recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Wayne, in liber 184 of Mortgages, on page 106, on the ninth day of July in the year 1879, at 10:40 o'clock A. M. And, whereas, there is now due and unpaid on said mortgage under the terms thereof, the sum of seven hundred and eighty-nine and 6-100 dollars, of which twenty-six and 31-100 dollars is the taxes paid by the mortgage and interest thereon, which by the terms of this mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and of which nine and 25-100 dolpaid by the mortgage and interest thereon, which by the terms of this mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and of which nine and 25-100 dollars is the insurance and interest thereon, which by the terms of the mortgage constitutes part of the amount due, and the further sum of fifty dollars as an attorney fee, stipulated for in said mortgage; and whereas no suit or proceeding at law or in equity has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and the rest of the secured by said mortgage.

lars as an attorney lee, subtracted or in said mortgage; and whereas no suit or proceeding at law or
in equity has been instituted to recover the debt
secured by said mortgage or any part thereof;
now, therefore, notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage contained, and of the statutes of the State of Michigan,
in such case made and provided, the said mortgage
will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises therein described at public auction to the highest bidder at the east door of the City Hall in the city of
Detroit, in said County of Wayne, that being the
place where the Circuit Court for the County of
Wayne is held, on the twenty-sixth day of January,
1884, at twelve o'clock, noon, of that day, which
said premises are described in said mortgage as
follows, to wit: All that piece or parcel of land
in the town of Plymouth, Wayne County, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at
the northwest corner of section three (3), town
one (1), south of range eight (8) east, running
thence easterly on the base line sixteen and onehalf rods, thence southerly parallel with the west
line of said section three, thirty rods and fifteen
feet, thence westerly parallel with the base-line
sixteen and one-half rods to the west line of said
section three, therity rods and fifteen feet to the
place of beginning, containing five acres more or
less; also that other piece of land described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of
the above described tract, thence southerly along
the east line of said tract thirty rods and fifteen
feet, thence easterly parallel with the base-line
to the land formerly owned by E. Hurd, thence
northerly parallel with said west line to the centree of the highway or base line, thence easterly
along the centre of the highway to the place of
beginning, containing one acre more or less.
ELLERY A. BROWNELL, Mortgagee.

MORTGAGE SALE.—On the 12th day of June 1875, Patrick McInerney and Anne McInerney gave to Wayne County Savings Bank a mortgage on lots number 273 and 274 of Crane and Wesson's section of the Jones or Loignon farm, so-called, in Detroit, Wayne County, Michigan. Said morgage was recorded in the Register's office of the County of Wayne, State of Michigan, in liber 119 of mortgages, on page 6, on the 14th day of June, 1875. It was assigned on the 7th day of November, 1883, by said Wayne County Savings Bank to Richard Cahalan, the undersigned. There is now due on it \$185 18. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, I shall on the TWEBNTY-SECOND DAY OF MARCH, 1884, at 12 o'clock noon, sell said premises at public vendue, at the west front door of the City Hall, on Griswold Street, Detroit, Michigan, the place for holding the Circuit Court for the county in which said premises are situated. Dated December 18, 1883.

RICHARD CAHALAN,

Assignee of said Mortgage.

Assignee of said M ATKINSON & ATKINSON, Attorneys for Richard Cahalan.

Cound at Last 100 SEEKERS FRIEND IN YOU Will send us ITM
OF THE SERVICE OF THE SINCE, YOU'R GES
OF MAIL OUR FRIEND AT ONCE, THE SERVICE OF TH

chancery having been instituted to recover the amount due on said mortgage or the note accompanying the same, and there being now claimed to be due on said note and mortgage the sum of one thousand, four hundred and thirty-five dollars (\$1,435): Notice is therefore|hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed on FRIDAY, the SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1884, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the east front door of the City Hall in the City of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, (said City Hall being the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County) of the premises described in said mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage with reasonable costs and expenses; which premises are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the City of Detroit, and State of Michigan, and known, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Lot number one hundred and five (165) north of Fort Street, Lambert Beaublea farm, Detroit, according to the recorded plat thereof.

EDWARD D. KINNE, Assignee. Dated December 3d, 188

NOTICE is hereby given that on the 21st day of November, 1883, a writ of attachment was duly issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Wayne at the suit of Jane Murphy, plaintif, against the lands, tenements, goods and chattels, moneys and effects of Aloysius F. Bleyenbergh, defendant, for the sum of five hundred and thirty-one and 7-100 dollars (\$531 7-100), which writ was returnable on the 4th day of December, 1893.

ATKINSON & ATKINSON, di1-7t Plaintiff's Attorneys

Whose debility, exhausted powers, premature decay and failure to perform life's duties properly are caused by and failure to pare caused by duttee properly are caused by dutte properly are caused by will find a perfect and lasting restoration to robust health restoration to robust health will be set to be

MARSTON REMEDY CO., 46 W.14th St., New York OPIUM HABIT DR. H. H. KANE, of the Declined BUO opium Home, now olders a Remody whereby any one can cure himself at home quickly and painlessly. For testimonials, and endorsements, letters from

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were awarded the gold medal at the Parls Exposition of 1878 for greatest accuracy of performance, also first prize is London 1862, grand prize in Parls, 1867, and first prize at Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, 1876. These watches have stood the test for the past 22 years, and are pronounced by best judges equal to any made. They are manufactured of the best material, made with improved machinery and finished by skilled hand labor, thereby insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The y insuring an accurate time-keeper beyond peradventure. The BOREL & COURVOISIER COMPANY have further reduced the price of their celebrated watches to bring them within the reach of all. Great care is exercised in the finishing of their movements, particularly to those adjusted to Heat, Cold and Positions, and for Railroad use. Call on your jeweler and ask to see the Improved Borel and Courvoisier Watches. The public is requested to investigate the relative merits of these watches as compared with those of other manufacture.

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State Journal of Agriculture.

A Weekly Newspaper devoted to the industria and producing interests of Michigan.

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State Journal of Agriculture. DETROIT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1884

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

From and after this date the subscription price of the MICHIGAN FARMER will be One Dollar and Fifty Cents (\$1.50) per annum, and this includes postage. As the postage is about eighteen cents per year on a single copy, our readers will admit that we are getting down to bed-rock. The FARMER is not a cheap paper, published by its owners for some ulterior object. We do not run an insurance office or manufacture agricultural implements, hence we cannot afford to compete with some publishers who do. They are willing to give you a copy for 25 or 50 cents per year, and rely upon getting four times the price of the FARMER out of you during the year by so doing.

Remember, \$1.50, postage included, is all we ask you for 52 numbers of the FARMER, the blank paper of which will cost 75 cents.

#### WHEAT.

The receipts of wheat in this market the past week were 98.122 bu. against 176.649 bu, for the corresponding week in 1882. and the shipments were 28,648 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 472,157 bu., against 422,270 last week, and 579,578 the corresponding week in 1882. The visible supply of 32c; choice dairy, 23@24c; fair to good do, this grain on Dec. 22 was 35,431,259 18@21c; common grades, 14@16c; packing bu, against 35,118,221 the previous week, and 20,614,537 bu at corresponding date in 1882. This shows an increase over the on all grades of good butter well maintainamount in sight the previous week of 213.038 bu.

The past week has been one of utter stagnation in produce circles. No one seemed to care about doing business, and dealers were engaged in small "scalping" transactions, which are useful to keep their hands in until a few "woodchucks" be gin to put in an appearance. Values hav worked slowly downwards until cas wheat is nearly 2c per bu. lower than

The following table exhibits the dail closing prices of wheat from December

Toth to De	cembe	r zotn:			
	No.1 white.	No. 2 white.	No. 3 white.	No. 2 red.	No. 8
Dec 15	1 03%	95	85	1 031/4	
" 17		95%		1 041%	
4 18	1 04%	96	85	1 05	90
" 19	1 05	96		1 05	9014
** 20	1 05	9614		1 05	90
" 21	1 041/4			1 0414	
44 29	1 04	9614		1 04	
64 24					
" 25					
44 26					
44.27	1 04	96		1 031/4	
64 28	1 6314	951/4		1 02%	
66 90	1 0917	0414		1 0136	• •

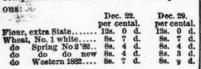
29..... 1 02% 94% .. 1 01% There was no business done on the Board from Saturday until Thursday, making a very short week. At other points the market are in about the same condition as our own, the movement of stock being light, trade dull, and values lower. The unfortunate condition of many industries, notable those of iron, wool and lumber, is having the effect of depressing the whole trade of the country and seriously affecting the pro duce markets. How long this depression is to continue would need a greater prophet than Vennor to determine.

The speculative dealings during the week were light, only amounting to 175. 000 bushels on Saturday, and all deals were much depressed. The following table shows the closing prices of the various deals during the week:

	Jan.	Feb.	March
Tuesday		****	
Wednesday			
Thursday	1 0416	1 06%	
Friday	1 03%	1 05	1 05%
Saturday	1 02%	1 04%	1 05%
The foreign demand			
though receipts are rap	pidly de	eclinin	g, the

amount of wheat in sight is a little larger than reported last week. The English markets are equally as dull as our own, and farmers over there are feeling the low prices very seriously at a time of the year

when they must have money. The following table shows the prices ruling at Liverpool on Monday last, as compared with those of one week previ-



### COEN AND OATS.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 67,997 bu, and the shipments were 54,783 bu. The visible supply in the country on Dec. 22 amounted to 7,164,258 bu. against 8,815,376 bu the previous week, and 8,233,405 bu at the same date last year. The visible supply shows a increase during the week of 348,885 bu. The stocks now held in this city amount to 74,259 bu., against 23,027 bu last week, and 17,084 at the corresponding date in 1882. Two years ago the visible supply at this date amounted to 17,382,227 bu., or 8,217,929 bu. more than at present. Corn, in common with all grains, is lower, and at most points is dull and neglected. The decline in this market is light, No. 2 spot being quoted at 544c per bu. against 55c one week ago. New mixed is selling at 501c for spot and 52c for February delivery. New rejected sold on Saturday at 49c per bu. The Chi-

cago market is active but at a lower range | present.

of values. No. 2 corn is quoted there at 57%c for spot, 57%c for December delivery, 59c for January, 56tc for February, and 59c for May. The Toledo market is quoted dnll at 53c per bu. for cash No. 2, 524c for January delivery, and 59c for May. The Liverpool market is quoted steady at a decline of 14d. per cental during the week, the quotations there being 5s. 31d. per cental.

The receipts of oats in this market the past week were 20,785 bu., and the shipments were 7,113 bu. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 22 was 6,197,271 bu., against 3,262,885 bu. at the corresponding date in 1882. Stocks in this city Saturday amounted to 68,304 bu., against 72,638 bu. the previous week, and 49,301 bu. at the same date last year. The visible supply shows an increase during the week of 302,717 bu. Oats are quiet and prices show a decline during the week. No. 2 white are quoted at 36c per bu., and No. 2 mixed at 33%c. Street prices are 28@33c per bu, the same as noted a week ago. The Chicago market is also lower, cash No. 2 mixed selling there at 324c, January delivery at 32%c, February at 33%c, and May at 371c per bu. The New York market is quiet at about former prices. Quotations there are as follows: No. 3 mixed, 391c No. 2 mixed 40@40\c; No. 1 mixed, 40\d@ 41c; No. 2 white, 421@421c; No. 1 white, 431c; Western white 41@44c. The Toledo market is quoted easy at 32c per bu., a decline of 2c during the week. January delivery is quoted at same figures.

#### DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Our local butter market is completely demoralized with a lot of worthless stuff in the shape of re-worked and repacked crocks and rolls of varied hues and flav ors, that dealers are working off whenever the elightest opening presents itself. Of realy good butter it is difficult to secure even mall lots and it commands good prices. Receivers are quoting 20c as the best they can offer for the selections of the receipts, while low grade stuff, of a suspicious character, is difficult to dispose of at over 10@12c ₽ tb. There is no doubt but that a great deal of the low grade is the product of the oleomargarine factory, and many consumers prefer to do without rather than risk eating such stuff. The Chicago market is also very dull, but prices are well sustained for choice. Quotations there are as follows: Fancy creamery, 35@36c; fair to choice do, 28@ stock 10@101c. The New York market is slow and rather unsettled, but with prices ed. Quotations on State stock in that market are as follows: Fancy creamery, 35@36c; choice do, 33@34c; prime do, 30@ 33c; fair to good do, 25@28c; ordinary do 19@22c best tubs and pails, 30c, fine do, 28@29c good do, 22@25c; and fair do, 18 2000 W th Quotations on western stock

	(WAOC & ID. STOCKETOTTO OF HOUSE		
9-	are as follows:		
ve	Western imitation creamery, choice	24	@25
ah	Western do, good to prime	22	@23
911	Western do, ordinary to fair	18	@20
a	Western dairy, best	22	@23
-	Western dairy, good	19	@21
	Western dairy, ordinary	15	@18
lv			@19
- 7	Western factory, fair to good	13	@16
er	Western factory, best current make Western factory, fair to good Western factory, ordinary	91	6012
- 1			

Elgin, Ill., creamery, when it can be had, is selling at 40c and upward, which shows how much quality has to do with prices when butter is concerned.

Cheese is quoted in this market at 14@ 15c ₽ lb., and second quality at 121@13c. The demand fair, and as stocks are light there is a steady tone to the trade. hicago the market is quiet and stead with stocks rather light of the best grades and demand is equally so. Quotations there are as follows: Full cream cheddars, P lb., 121@13c; full cream flats 13c; flats slightly skimmed, 81@91c; common to fair skims, 71@8c; low grades, 2@5c; Young America, 131@14c P lb. The New York market may be quoted steady and unchanged. The local demand, especially for the top grades of fancy, is good, while shippers are rather inclined to hold off. Holders, however, are very firm, and all business that is done is at full prices. Quotations in that market

r	are as follows:			
1	State factory, fancy		4@1	
	Ctata fastore melma	12	@1	
e	State factory, fair to good	10	@1	
-	Ohio flats, fancy	12	@1	
	Ohio flats, good to prime	10	@1	
8	Ohio flats, fair	8	0	
	Ohio flats, ordinary	5	@	7
5	Ohio flats, ordinary	81	400	9
	Factory skims, good	51	600	8
0	Factory skims, fair		600	
1	Pactory Baims, tait	-/		-,

The Liverpool market is quoted steady at 62s 6d. per cwt., the same price as quoted one week ago.

### PORK AND HOGS.

The provision market shows some weakness, and barreled pork and lard are lower than a week ago. This has been caused by a decline in live hogs, helped by the lessened demand during the week and the break-up in the weather. The damp and warm weather of the past few days has affected the market badly, and had not receipts been very light there would have been a heavy decline. As it is there is no strength in either hogs or pork, and if the unfavorable weather continues lower prices may be looked for. Packers are only paying \$6.50 for heavy dressed hogs in this market, but retailers are paying \$7.00 for good block hogs suitable for their trade. Returns from the principal packing cities show a further reduction in the number of hogs packed during the past week, 35 points reporting 3,034,000 this season against 2,920,000 a year ago. It must also be remembered that the packing last season was far below that of 1881. The Cincinnati Price Current says of the outlook :

"We estimate that the packing at all points for the week has fallen 60,000 bew the corresponding time last year and that the aggregate shipping to date since November 1 is 140,000 hogs in excess of s November 1 is 140,000 hogs in excess of a year ago. In Ohio and Indiana and a large part of Illinois hogs are pretty closely marketed and the runs will not be heavy henceforward, though the season is not over by any means. In Iowa far-mers are feeding the soft corn, and it is doubtful if the supplies of hogs for the remainder of the season will be less than last year. West of the Mississippi there is a larger number than a year ago, and in some districts the best hogs are still

held back." It is a bad time to send in hogs at

#### WOOL

The eastern markets are dull and negglected, a usual state of affairs during the holidays, consequently sales during the week do not make an average show ing. In Boston the sales were 1,344.800 pounds domestic and 97, 500 pounds foreign; or 1,442,300 pounds in all against a total of 2.436,500 lbs. last year and 3,766. 678 lbs. in 1881. The sales of washed fleeces in that market the past week included Ohio XX and above at 40@41c. Ohio X at 371@38c. Michigan X at 34@ 35c. No. 1 Ohio at 40@414c. Pennsylvania X delaine at 42c. Ohio choice delaine at 40@41c, and Ohio combing at 45c. Among the sales of foreign wools were 15,000 lbs. New Zealand at 40@41c. The trade seems duller than at this date for the past two seasons, and any attempt to force prices at the moment would cause a decline. There is a general disposition among manufacturers to wait and see what Congress is going to do with the tariff, and until that disturbing element is eliminated from the business future o the country it is idle to expect any per-manent improvement in the various lines of trade affected by it.

#### HOLIDAYS MEATS.

For many years past it has been the custom of Detroit butchers to vie with each other in making a display of the choicest meats to be found, at Christmas time. Quite a number have continued the practice this season, but a majority have contented themselves with placing in their stalls a supply of meats, which while it could not come under the head of what used to be classed as Christmas meat yet is of a quality that is good enough and fat enough for any one. Our butchers here claim that the number of people who really like very fat meats, is comparatively small, and while these animals usually hung up at Christmas time are very pleas ing to the eye, yet when it comes to cut ting them up, the customers want it weighed to them after the greater part of the fat has been cut off, thus making this class of animals very unprofitable to handle. Each year our friend Billy Smith of the Mansfield market says that this will positively be his last display, but as Christmas time comes around, the old feeling takes hold of him and his customers are treated to a show of meats that always surpasses his previous efforts. This year is no exception, and although "Billy" was laid up sick, before the arrangements were fully completed, yet his son "Billy Jr," with the aid of Charley Fucker and Sam Andrews, has completed the work in a manner that reflects credit on their skill and judgment. Four carcasses of the prize winners at the Chicago Fat Stock Show, are hung up entire, and then the stall is hung with quarters of choice beef and a display of Southdown sheep and lambs that has never been surpassed in Detroit. Directly opposite the stall of Mr. Smith is that of Wood & Reid, and though they have not got anything that is especially striking, there is a stall of meats that will cut up profitably for themselves and be appreciated by their

Messrs. Belknap & Drake have a fine lisplay, and though Mr. Drake, who has charge of this department, has been in bed for several weeks, the work has been attended to in the usual good style. The stall has been hung round with choice beef and Southdown mutton, while for a center piece, the steer fed at the Oakland County Poor house is hung up entire. As a whole the stall presents a very fine ap-

In the Central Market, but little has een done in the way of display. Thomas Barlum shows up to his customers a very fine stall of meats, but nothing very un isual. Tom has a class of customers that want good meats the year round and he ees that they are supplied.

Our friend Captain Owen has made no particular effort in the way of a Christmas how, but with a stall of good meats, and the Captain's winning smile, he always has a fair share of the Central Market trade-more especially the lady portion.

The Fitzpatrick Bros., have shown up with a good stall of meats, and by the way it is being carried off, we should judge it was appreciated by their customers.

Mr. Wm. Davey, on Michigan Avenue, has one of the best shows in the city. Two very choice heifers are hung up entire, fancy lot of Leicester sheep, and an endless variety of all kinds of meats, sau sages, poultry, etc. One of these heifers a two year old, was fed by Mr. Thos. Govan of Oxford, Oakland County and the other by Mr. O. Bliss of the same place. They are very smooth, not too fat, and will cut up in rood shape.

Mr. Wm. Baxter, of Woodward Avenue shows up again with a fine stall of meats. His meats have been selected with care, and as his customers are among the wealthiest of our city, all that is necessary to say is that they are meeting with their

Mr. A. G. Loosemore, also on Woodward venue, has as great a penchant for Christmas displays as Billy Smith, and this year he is showing to his customers as

ine a line of meats as there is in Detroit. Mr. Wm. Wreford, who furnishes the orain food for the elite of Jefferson Avenue, has decorated his store on the orner of Jefferson Avenue and Riopelle Street, with a display of meats that would nake a free lunch fiend almost frantic o look upon. The uninitiaed suppose that in the æsthetic circles of Jefferson Avenue the gentle maidens and wouldbe dudes are regaled with canary birds on toast, fricassed nightingales' tongues and Chinese birds' nests, would be surprised to find that as consumers of choice cuts of beef, Southdown mutton, and the despised hog, they are not surpassed by the hardest worked citizen of Detroit. Wreford has taken in the situation, and the Jefferson Avenue crowd have nothing to complain of in the way of variety and

quality. regarding that reliable old cough remedy, N. H. Downs' Elixir: "Why, my mother gave it o me when I was a child, and I use it in my family; it always cures." Who can name an other medicine with such a record as this? Dr. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters are another good medicine; and Arnica and Oil Liniment is just what it is recommended to be.

#### Michigan State Association, Agricultural Societies.

The eleventh annual convention of the bove association, will be held at Lansing, in the Capitol Building, on Wedesday and Thursday, January 30-31, 1884. The convention begins Wednesday evening, January 30th, '84, with opening Addresses at 7:30 P. M. All Agricultural, Horticultural, and kindred societies, are entitled to representation, and are urgently requested to send three or more delegates. A cordial invitation is also exended to any and all persons not officially-connected with any society, who are interested in Agriculture and its development, to attend this meeting.

An interesting programme has beenpre

#### The "Farmer" in Russia

We have recived the past week a postal card from St. Petersburg, Russia which is so very complimentary to the paper that we give it verbatim-or as nearly so as we can:

St. Petersburg, d. 9 December, 1883 Judem wir es wunschen Thr wf. Jour-nal fur 's Jahr 1884 zu verschreiben, Cit-tenwir Sie uns gefl eine Probenumiver zuzusenden und den Preis mitzutheilen. Die Redaction der Progressiven Land-

ST. PETERSBURGH, TROITZKY PERENLOW, No. 40. Our readers will see from the above that even in far off Russia the FARMER is highly appreciated. For fear some of our envious contemporaries may throw doubts upon the genuineness of the above we have placed the original on file, and will show it whenever called upon. We intended giving a full translation, but on reflection have decided not to do so. Our reasons are, first that we cant; second, that it might spoil the whole affair to have it translated.

#### Holstein Association.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Holstein Cattle Breeders' Association will be held in Pioneer Hall, Capitol, Lansing, Wednesday, January 16, 1884. The programme will be as follows: Assemble at 10 o'clock A. M. for such business as may ome before the Association. Afternoon ession, essay by Mrs. G. M. Shattuck, Pontiac, subject: "The Future of Butter making," Lecture by Dr. Grange, V. S. Michigan Agricultural College, subject: Some of the Diseases of Cattle and their Treatment." A full attendance is expected and ladies are especially invit-W. K. SEXTON Sec,

THE Continent Magazine has been signalizing its removal to New York by the ssue of several unusually attractive numbers, in every way worthy of emanating from the metropolis-no longer of commerce alone, but of art and literature as well. The first number bearing the new imprint offers some amends to the Philadelphia home of the Continent, in an appreciative article on "The Mission of Great Art Schools," in which the career of the Philadelphia Academy is made model, the illustrations being reproduction of paintings by Philadelphians abroad. A wonderfully illustrated article on Tennyson, entitled "The Princess and its Author," derives interest from the recent elevation of the poet to his baronial dignity. The career of "Robin Hood," is handsomely illustrated by Howard Pyle, and other illustrations, maintain the Continent's favorable reputation. For the Christmas number, just out, there re Christmas poems by Mary D. Brine and the author of "Arius, the Lybian, Christmas Stories, and other seasonable matter in abundance. The Continent seems to have struck a new vein of prosperity, to which its labors in behalf of good reading entitle it.

Last week some of the parties who had been "bearing" the clover seed market, suddenly found that they had oversold themselves and could not fill their contracts. As it was speculative dealing, it was supposed that they would have to put up the difference. But the men who make their living turning over produce that they never own, and rarely handle a car go of grain, got up a plan to beat the outsiders. They lowered the grade so as to admit of filling the contracts with anything in the shape of seed. It was the same as if they had decided that contracts for No. 1 wheat could be filled with No. 3. The Evening News very properly denounced this action as a swindle, and the Board in solemn conclave resolved that the reporter of that paper should apologize for the article or be excluded from the Board. We hope the News has sufficient courage to stand out against a lot of nen who would be guilty of such a de liberate fraud. We have warned farmers that outsiders were always skinned on the Board, and this clover seed business shows how nicely it can be done.

ONE of the most prominent farmers in Washtenaw County was in the FARMER office last week, and related the following incident: The week previous a drover had purchased his hogs, and having the FARMER reports to go by he sold at full market rates. His neighbor sold at the same time and on asking him the price received, he was surprised to learn that he had sold at a price nearly one dollar per hundred below what the drover paid him. He said to his neighbor. Don't you take the MICHIGAN FARMER. 'No, I can't afford it." "Now," said Mr .- , "that man could not afford to pay \$1.50 for a year's subscription to the FAR-MER, but in this one transaction he lost more money than would have paid forten year's subscription." This is the kind of economy that if rigidly adhered to will keep a person from ever being stigmatized as a "bloated bondholder.

LAST week Messrs. E. N. Bissell & Co., of Vermont, shipped to San Francisco 53 choice Merino rams and ewes, from whence they are to be shipped by steamer New South Wales, and sold in the Sydney market. The gentlemen engaged in this enterprise with Mr. Bissell are D. W. Prime, F. H. Farrington and Chas. Witherell. The consignees are the Australian Mortgage, Land and Finance Co.;

(limited), Spring street, Sydney, New South Wales. It is the intention of the shippers' upon their arrival in Australia, to put the sheep on the auction block and sell them to the high est bid-

WE ask the attention of our readers to the advertisement in this issue of the State Savings Bank of this city. The plan, or system, upon which interest is paid upon money deposited with this bank is a new one in our State, and very favorable to depositors. The management of the hank is in the hands of canable and ren utable business men; and the security offered depositors is equal to that of any savings bank in the State. If you have money lying idle, put it where it will be earning something. It will go into circulation and help industries in need of capital. You will thus increase your capital and help the general business of

Of the many New Year's cards received by the FARMER this year we have to award the palm to the one sent out by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works of South Bend, Ind. For beauty of conception, and as a work of art, it has never been surpassed by any we have seen.

#### NEWS SUMMARY.

#### Michigan. A grain elevator is to be built at Armada.

Two hundred and fifty barrels per diem he saline product of the Marine City s

Saginaw Herald: Herrig's grocery house as been closed under a chattel mortgage for

On the night of the 27th, a fire at Palo, Ionia County, destroyed six of the business houses of the place.

Armada imports corn by the carload, some twenty-three or twenty-four carloads having been sold there.

Fred. Groslein, brakeman on the G. R. & I., lost his foot by falling from the train at Not tawa on the 27th. Dr. Franklin French, of Hillsdale, died on Christmas of neuralgia of the heart. and lived in Hillsdale for 47 years.

B. F. Partridge, J. H. Little, J. F. Romer and

W. H. Fennell, are the newly elected officers of the Bay County Horticultural Society. Concord, a village of Jackson County, prospering, \$40,000 worth of new building having been built there within six months. The Holly Advertiser with its customary en-erprise, issued a fine illustrated holiday num-er for the pleasure and profit of its patrons.

Adrian Times: Mr. F. Skinner, of Spring-ville, aged about 70 years, took a dose of strychnine on Christmas day, with fatal re-The Pontiac Gazette has two subscribers who have been such for forty consecutive years and have just started in on the forty-firs

A pine tree was recently cut on the Au Sauble river, Oscoda County, which scaled 7,200 feet. It is one of the largest trees ever cut in Michigan.

The wrecked handle works at Shelby are ugain in running order. They were nearly lestroyed by a boiler explosion a couple of nonths ago.

Kalamazoo Gazette: David Brancho, o Newport, was badly hurt on the 27th, by being thrown from his wagon, which was struck by a railroad engine. Eaton Rapids Journal: Wm. Ward has

three sheep whose weight aggregates 589 lbs. Two are two years old, one a yearling. They are Cotswolds. The Saginaw Herald says that six years ago only 2,300 barrels of Michigan salt were sold at St. Louis. This year there have been over 300,000 barrels sold.

Twenty-nine thousand peach trees were planted in Sparta, Kent County, last fall, and 6,000 more will be set in the spring. Mr. A. Cheney has planted 7,600.

Prosecuting Attorney George Carter, of Muskegon County, has been removed from of fice by order of Gov. Begole, after an investigatien of the charges against him.

It is claimed that a Grand Papids lady received the most valuable Christmas present of any one in the State. It was a deed for a house and lot in that city, worth \$100,000. Three lumbermen quarrelled about elle at Jonesville on Christmas, and next da

settled the trouble by a pistol fight in which an named Atwell was seriously wounded. Plainwell Independent: George Mason bought recently of McMaster Bryant, of Cooper, a couple of Jersey Red hogs, one and two years old, that together weighed 1,110 lbs. on foot.

Gov. Begole has issued thirty pardons during the past year. Gov. Jerome granted 25 par-dons in 1882. Gov. Bagley averaged 32½ year-ly for his four years' administration, and Gov.

Mr. Penniman, President of the First National Bank at Plymouth, gave away \$200 to the children who called to wish him a Merry Christmas. This has been his custom for several years.

An item in the Monroe Commercial insinuates that somebody who sells butter in that market is given to "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," and sells an adulterated article to grocers.

A young man of Grand Rapids, according to the Eagle, has brought suit dgainst a firm of of wagen manufacturers in that city for the loss of a hand when in their employ nine years Dennis Sharkey, of East Saginaw, employed by the F. & P. M. road, lost an arm Christmas night, making it a sad celebration for him. He was caught between the bumpers of a train while helping "make up."

At Saranac, on the night of the 26th, burg-lars robbed Burbank's jewelry store, and ther set fire to the building. The flames spread, and six stores were destroyed. Loss is roughly estimated at \$20,000, with very little insur

At Mattawan, Van Buren County, on Christmas night, during a party at one of the hotels the floor of the dancing room gave way, precipitating about 40 persons to the room below. Several persons were badly hurt, but no lives were lost.

Utica Sentinel: A bear was found in an un-occupied building, four miles from Utica last week. He was captured alive and taken to Detroit, and now every one is puzzled to know what his bearship's business in Macomb Co. could have been.

Ionia Standard: The Ionia County Horti-ultural Society elected Hon. A. J. Webber, G. W. Scribner and Col. J. H. Kidd officers of the society at the last annual meeting. It was also d to hold another strawberry and rose estival in June.

At Newaygo, on the night of the 27th, three prisoners confined in the county jail on a charge of horse stealing, escaped by digging through a stone wall two feet thick, but were recaptured within two hours afterward by a osse of citizens. Pontiac Gazette: One of the most prolific and profitable farm investments we have heard of lately, is told of a sow three years old, own-ed by Gray Gibbs, of Troy. This sow has pro-duced 50 pigs, and raised 47 of them that netted the owner the arms arm of \$31.

he owner the snug sum of \$618. Ypsilanti Commercial: At a depth of 370 eet the borers of the new mineral we'l struck lluminating gas in a thick vein of coal. Bright risions of a cheap supply of gas dazzled the wners of the well for one brieffday, then the flow ceased, and the boring was resumed.

A man near Ludington brings to that city bout three hundred dollars worth of charcoal every year, from the farm he is clearing. It is made of the the tops of trees and the refuse wood which would otherwise go to the log-heap, and therefore, aside from his labor, is so much clear profit.

Nearly 100 of the business men and young

and receive calls from their lady friends in the parlors of the National Hotel at that place New Year's evening. They keep "open house," entertain all who call, and provide carriages for all ladies who desire to be conveyed to the

A young lady of Manchester certain district, and closed school a week ttend a teachers' institute. The district sed to pay her wages for the time she was in a certain district, and closed school a week to attend a teachers' institute. The district refused to pay her wages for the time she was absent in attendance on the institute. She sued for her wages, and the district paid not only her wages but her lawyer's fee also, about \$18 in all, and the officials are now wiser on

Birmingham Eccentric. An ordinary box the Methodist church here was recently removed to make way for a better one, and was found to be packed full of portions of a jeweler's outfit, consisting of 357 watch crystals, clock springs, keys, jeweler's anvil etc. Nothing is known as to the ownership of the property.

A new process is being tested at Elk Rapids for the conversion of wood into charcoal by hot carbonic acid gas. If successful, as so far it has every appearance of being, it will prevent much of the waste now undavoidable in the process. It is being tried at these kilns in Elk Rapids, which are the most extensive in Michigan and where the gases arising from the burning wood are converted into pyroligneous acid, acetate of lime and tar. Flint Globe: Hon. A. S. Partridge, C. T. Cosenkrans, L. Wesson and A. L. Aldrich, are he newly elected officers of the Genesee Co. Horticultural Society. The secretary presented nortexitural society. The secretary presented a statistical report of the apple product of the county, from which it appears that 98,200 bushels were bought by dealers for packing. He estimates the total yield at not less than 108,000 bushels. The number of bushels shipped last year was 52,825; the excess this year over last year being 37,375.

### General.

U. S. Grant, Jr., is head of a New York banking firm. There have been 21 murders committed in

A Mexican audience had its first dose of Am Green's foundry at Waterford, Ont., burned on the 26th. Loss, \$30,000.

Livingston, N. Y., has a resident who was

Gen. A. A. Humphreys, soldier and engineer died at Washington, on the 27th. Carroll & Co., hat manufacturers of New York city, have failed for \$150,000.

Archbishop Perche, of the Catholic province of New Orleans, died on the 27th. Eight lives were lost by the snow slide near reluride, Col., on Christmas day.

A family of nine persons was drowned a Hardis Creek, Ky., by a sudden freshet. General Grant fell on the ice at New York on the 27th, seriously injuring his thigh

A railroad collision near Lorain, Ohio, of the 26th, killed about five hundred head o cattle It is estimated that the postoffice deficiency will not be less than \$5,000,000 for the present

fiscal year. Van Egmond's woolen mills at Seaforth, Ont., burned on the 23th. Loss, \$30,000; insurance \$5,000.

Henry Villard has built about 3,000 miles of railroad within the last five years, at a cost of \$60,000,000. The Michigan Central pays six per cent dividends for 1883, and has a surplus of \$92,000,

earnings of that year. Osman Bailey, who was a street car driver when his wife inherited a fortune of \$3,000,000, still drives his car as before.

All the salooons at Lawrence, Ks., twenty in number, have been closed because of the vig-prous enforcement of the liquor laws. A fire at St. Louis, on the 24th, destroyed

pringhaus' furniture ster and an adjacent see furnishing store. Loss, \$140,000. Jaspar, Ind., is flooded by the Patota River. Mills, lumber yards, and stove works along the river bank are three feet under water.

A mine of "china stone," such as is used in England for the manufacture of fine china, has een discovered on a farm at Hinsdale, Mass. Gen.Robert McKenzie, who has been in command of the department of Arizona, has been sent to the Washington asylum, hopeless-

J. M. Irwin, Governor of Idaho, has declined C. H. Ward, boot and shoe manufacturer, of

Boston, who failed last summer for \$1,500,000, has mortgaged his entire property: Alexander Wardrobe of Guelph, Ont., was

shot dead by a man named Murray, while out nunting on Christmas day. Murray "didn't know it was loaded."

A woman of doubtful reputation shot Arthur currier, of Newburyport, Mass., a young man belonging to a wealthy and reputable family, because he "sauced" her. Over one hundred poor families have been looded out at Cincinnati, by the sudden rise in the Ohlo River, many of them being suffering for the necessities of life.

A. D. Smith & Co., who operated two cotton mill in Providence, R. I., two in Johnstown and one in Woonsocket, in all 87,000 spindles, have failed for about \$1,700,000.

James Jannard, collector of the Frst National Bank at Nashville, Tenn., was robbed of the bank mail and brutally beaten by negroes on the night of the 26th. He will die.

A snow storm in New York city last week, piled the snow into the narrow down town streets so that after shoveling a way for teams the snow was ten feet deep on the eurb. Leaking gas caused an explosion in a Buf alo restaurant, on the 27th, demolish of the interior; damage \$9,000. Four person employed in the building were badly injured.

An Orange procession was attacked by Catholics on the 26th at Harbor Grace, N. F., and four men killed. Eight others were seriously injured, and about thirty received sligh At Bluffton, Ohio, a sleigh containing J. S. Ametutz, wife and two children, was struck by a mail train as it was crossing the railroad track, and Mrs. Ametutz and the children fa-

tally injured. At Valdosta, Ga., Frank Coleson was wakened by his wife and asked to wind the clock a duty he had forgotten on retiring. While winding the clock he was shot dead by some person outside the house.

The fraudulent increase in valuation in th Cincinnati Auditor's office amounts to a million dollars. This has been done since 1886 for the purpose of getting fees for procuring refunding of excessive taxes.

A two-year-old son of J. Balden, of St Thomas, Ont., found a razor, and in attempting to imitate his father's motions in shaving cut a fearful gash in his face, from the effect of which he will probably die.

Wm. Hatfield, an escaped Michigan convict was arrested at Malone, N. Y., by the sheriff Hatfield stabbed the sheriff, and the latter's wife and son, in his desperate endeavors to escape. None were dangerously hurt.

C. R. Beckwith, who stole \$259,000 from Babbitt, the soap-man, has just finished ten year in the penitentiary, and he gets out only t stand trial on other civil and criminal suit which have been waiting for his release. Over 750 manufacturers and dealers in whiskey have joined in a petition to Congress

asking for an extension of the bonded perio of all whisky now in bond. The petition make a volume of 30 pages, and the signers represen \$1,000,000 capital. Nearly 100 British steamships are for sale owing to superabundant building on the Clyde. Petroleum dealers think they may be utilized by them. A steamship left New York Wednesday with 10,000 barrels of petroleum for Italy. This trade has hitherto being confined to sailing vessels.

aly. This trade sailing vessels. At McDade, Texas, on Christmas Eve, three men arrested for thieving, were taken by a mob of masked men and hanged to a tree in the woods a mile from town. The following day the friends of the lynched men had a fight with the lynchers, in which four men were mortally wounded.

A thief was caught in the Elgin House, East St. Louis, last week, and the boarders gave him the choice of a good whipping or a

prosecution which would send him to jail. He chose the former, was tied to a bed-post and well beaten by the men of the house, who brought their buggy whips into requisition.

George Case of Peotone, Ill., met his death in a singular manner on Christmas day. He was out hunting, and stood resting the butt of his gun on the ground with the muzzle pointing at his head. He called his dog, which ran up and sprang upon him. striking the trigger of the gun, which went off, killing Case instantive.

ly.

News has just arrived of a tragedy in Germany, in which a well known citizen of Albany. N. Y., is chief actor. Colonel Henry Rathbone shothis wife through the head at Hanover, Germany, where they were staying, it is presumed in a fit of passionate jealousy, as he was very jealous of his beautiful wife. After shooting her, Col. Rathbone stabbed himself, but it is thought he may possibly survive. All parties are highly connected.

#### Foreign.

Ten thousand Arabs are reported as threat-ning Durem, Egypt. Jean Baptiste Leseur, eminent French acade

nician, died last week at Paris Ghislain, Cahn, Painvinand Drion, Antwerp pankers, have falled for two million dollars. Petroleum abounds in Russia, where it is pead as fuel and to lay dust in cities. The

used as fuel and to lay dust in citie residuum is converted to many uses. A dynamite cartridge blew the roof off a house at Strabane, Ire., and a box of explosives, with fuse, is reported as found on the railway track near Axminster, Eng., last

A decree is gazetted at Paris abrogating article five of the decree of March 12, 1888, whereby goods from the United States will pay a duty in Cuba as if they had been brought in foreign ships, even when arriving under the Spanish flag.

The exact number of executions for revolt in Servia was 18—four priests, four merchants, a schoolmaster and nine peasants. All of these were taken red-handed. Several were xecuted for shooting peasants who refused t oin the revolt.

join the revoit.

The French Government will prohibit the importation of American salted meats until the Chambers pronounce upon the bill which the Minister of Commerce will introduce at the benefit of the commerce will introduce at the benefit of the commerce will be the prohibition will ginning of nextession. The prohibition will not apply to the ports of Havre, Nantes and Bordeaux, at which, however, arrivals will be subjected to rigid scrutiny.

The steamer Plantyn, which left New York November 17th, encountered such rough weather, when six days out, that she became unmanageable. After incredible hardships, a portion of her crew were landed on the 27th of December, at Oporto, Portugal. There were 39 persons on board, five of whom are known to have been lost, 52 being taken off by the brig which came to the rescue.

#### Stock Notes.

MR. G. H. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reports the following sales of sheep from his flock of

To Elias Martin, Vernon, Mich., one ram and one yearling ewe.
To Johnson & Kline, Grand Blanc, one Clark

am. To W. H. Fisk, Bedford, one two year-old Tark ram. To H. Parker, Grand Blanc, one ram. To Luman Case, Grand Blanc, one ram.

MR. E. P. KELSEY, of Ionia, has sold to T. E. Comee, of Easton, Ionia Co., Shorthorn bull calf Duke of Clay Ridge. His breeding is as ollows: Sire, Duke of Crow Farm 38332; dam Lota 3th, by Lord Barrington 30115; 2d dam, Lota by Twemlow 13060; 2d dam, Lotus, by Muscatoon 7057, tracing thence to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1023). The price paid was \$150, Mr. Kelsey retaining the right to use him on his own herd. He is a very handsome animal.

WM. C. SMITH, of Brookdale Farm, Carson City, Montcalm County, reports the following sales from his flock of registered Merino

sheep: To H. Horton, Carson City, four ewes. To Frank Terrel, New Haven, Gratiot Co.,

wo ewes.
To Jacob Boyer, Bloomer, one yearling and two year old ram.
To Lewis Allen, Bloomer, one yearling ram. Mr. Smith says: "I have sold 120 head of high grade sheep, and have 100 vet for sale. After these are disposed of, I will have nothing but registered stock for sale

MR. E. H. GOODRICH, of Fostoria, Michigan, reports the following sales from his flock of registered Merinos: To D. P. Dewey, Grand Blanc, 12 Atwood

To William Daugherty, Watrousville, one

To William Daughers, ram.

To John McAlpine, Watertown, one ram.
To James McCarthy, Watertown, one ram.
To Mr. Sprague, Watertown, one ram.
To Dr. H. Bishop, Millington, one ram.
To Wm. Fields, Marathon, one ram.
To Rast Sperry, Fostoria, one ram.
To Enos Goodrich, Watertown, one ram.
To Marvin Simmons, Marathon, one ram.

part with; they are mostly Rich stock, with a MR. G. W. STUART, of Grand Blanc, reports

sales for this season. I have a few ewes I will

he following sales of Shorthorns from his herd: To A. McMillan, Swartz Creek, Mich., year-ling Phyllis bull by Independence 32877, out of Lota 2d, by Oxford Argyle 20534; Lota by Twemlow 13060; Lotus by Muscatoon 7057, tracing to imp. Young Phyllis by Fairfax (1093)

To W. H. Fisk, Bedford, Calhoun County, To same party, bull calf by Victor 41200, out of the Young Mary cow Twinkle, by Independence 32877, and tracing to imp. Young Mary by Jupiter (2170).

In his note reporting the above sales Mr. Stuart says: "The cow Lota 2d, and also the

dam of Twinkle, I purchased from Wm. Ball.

of Hamburg, and can agree with him in the

opinion he expressed recently of these cattle,

that they are good cattle for Michigan. They have given me general satisfaction." MR. F. M. DEAN, of Pewamo, Ionia County, eports the following sales this season from his flock of registered Merinos:

his flock of registered Merinos:

To John Howard, Lyons, three rams.

To L. M. Kelsey, Ionia, six ewes and half interest in a yearling ram.

To M. Philpouch, Riley, one ram.

To M. W. Davidson, Middlebury, on ram.

To M. W. Davidson, Middlebury, on ram.

To M. M. Messer, Matherton, ram lamb.

To A. W. Bissell, Pewamo, one ram.

To Rosekrans & Wilcox, Pewamo, one ram.

To E. A. Rice, Fowler, one ram.

To Peter Fox, Pewamo, one ram.

To H. D. Smith, Fowler, one ram.

To C. J. Rumsey, Muir, one ram.

To C. V. Frost, Portland, one ram.

To C. F. Gillman, Dallas, one ram.

To C. F. Gillman, Dallas, one ram.

To C. M. Fellows, Manchester, two ewe lambs.

To Ruck Bros., Portland, eight ewes.

amos.

To Buck Bros., Portland, eight ewes.

To D. F. Spencer, Greenville, four ewes.

To Wm. Birkett, Coral, one ram.

To Oren Rice, St. Johns, two ewes. Mr. Dean says: "The great majority of my sales have been to subscribers of the MICHI GAN FARMER. I think it is the duty of every stock man in the State to do all they can to extend its circulation. It is for their own in

A remedy for Rheumatism, which lifts one from a condition of helplessness and makes life worth living, is described by Mr. D. L. Southard, a prominent citizen of Greencastle, Ind. He says: "For six weeks I grew worse under an attack of Rheumatism, though I had good medical treatment. Could not move without great pain and had to be helped. Bishop Bowman brought me a bottle of ATH-LOPHOROS. Began taking it in the morning. That night I slept free from pain. The next

morning I felt like a well man."

terest to do so."

WHERE DISEASE IS GENERATED

VERGENNES, Kent Co., Dec, 28, 1883. To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. In wandering about for information I once came to a stock barn and found the

dairy cows stabled in it wet with sweat, the odor of the stable very offensive; and s pile of turnips (in the alley) were unfrozen, while my thermometer (at home) indicated 22 deg. of frost. Here is a place where pleuro-pneumonia is being engendered. This crowding of cattle in unventilated stables is the beginning of the everlasting and never-ending development of incurable diseases. Such foul places are unworthy of the name of stable, excepting in one sense. However, the turnip is a vegetable medicine when not impregnated with poisonous gas. In short, here was a herd of cattle inhaling a contaminated atmosphere, eating poi sonous food, and stanchioned in a loath some prison three-quarters of the year This case is not overdrawn; and I venture to say that worse cases may be found in the suburbs of Detroit, and more especially in the suburbs of eastern cities where pleuro-pneumonia has developed. Intense farming together with intense feedng unnatural imprisonment of domestic animals, are doing irreparable injury; and wise representatives in State Legislatures or in Congress may enact arbitrary laws to stamp out a disease, while the petitioner for such a law are violating the fundamental principles of health, thus rendering it of no avail. Practical knowl edge of the laws of health and disease is much needed. J. L. B. KERR.

#### AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS

BY PROF. FAILYER

In 1851, the first experimental station proper was organized in Germany. This was the beginning of a new era in agriculture. The relations of chemistry to progress in agriculture became evident and the greater portion of the work of the stations has been under control of chemists. The great importance of these stations has been so evident that in the short period of thirty-two years there have been established no less than eightyfive of these agricultural experimental stations in Germany alone. Nor have other European countries failed to appre ciate the advantages to be derived from thoughtful, painstaking experimentation. There are now about fifty of these station in Europe outside of Germany. They are under the control of the government. and depend principally upon the government for support. Besides these experimental stations proper, there have been private enterprises by which have been made extensive and valuable contributions to our scientific knowledge of the operations of agriculture.

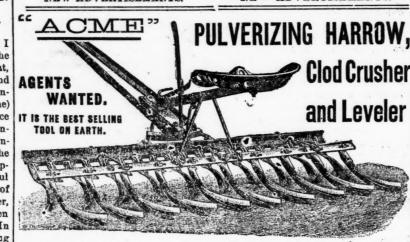
As indicating the character of the work undertaken at the stations, the following enumeration of lines of inquiry pursued by them is given: 1st. An examination of the quality of seeds and the control of their sale. 2nd. The analysis of commercial fertilizers offered for sale. 3rd. Experiments in feeding, and with dairy products. 4. Investigations of soils. 5. Experiments with various fertilizers. 6. The cultivation and improvement of the various crops of the field, the orchard and the garden. These indicate the general scope of the investigations; but the subdivisions under these heads extend into almost every feature of agriculture. Important as has been this work, and many stations. notwithstanding the favor with which i is viewed by European governments, our national and state governments have been slow to engage in it. It would seem that enlightened statesmanship would early have recognized the importance of improvements in agriculture to a people so dependent upon it for their welfare. But other interests have engaged attention; and it is just now that serious consideration is given this matter of agricultural experiments. In our country, as in Europe, private enterprise inaugurated the work; but since the returns to the experimenter cannot by any means be directly in the shape of dollars and cents, it is obvious that, except in the case of very wealthy men who prefer to thus benefit their fellow men without expecting or receiving any return, the work must be limited indeed. Six of our States have recently organized experimental stations.

The first station was equipped by the State of Connecticut. It however, received private aid. In 1876, work began by the station. It was then located at Middletown, but within two years it was removed to New Haven, since which time it has been under the efficient management of Prof. S. W. Johnson, Stations have since been organized in the following States in the years named: North Carolina, 1877; New Jersey, 1880; New York, 1882; Ohio, 1882, Massachusetts,

The New York Station is located at Geneva. Besides providing a suitable farm and buildings, the Legislature appropriated forty thousand dollars for its maintenance during the two years soon to close. Dr. E. L. Sturtevant was appointed director. He brings to the work an unusual ability and energy. He is no novice, having for several years, at his own expense, investigated the composition of lysimeter water, the relation of drainage to rainfall, and other kindred subjects. The Legislature of New York has provided most liberally for this station, and we may expect corresponding results; but, of course, it is yet too soon for the greater portion of the work already undertaken to yield the harvest. The same may be said of the other stations. The Ohio station is under the management of Prof. W. R. Lazenby. It is located at the Ohio State University, Columbus. We shall expect work of the greatest practical value to the agriculturists of the State if the station continues to receive the proper aid and encourage-

It will be seen that all these stations are yet in their infancy. Other States will organize them soon; and we may expect them to multiply, not perhaps so rapidly as in Germany, but until there is a station in every agricultural State. There are many things in agriculture not unNEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Steel Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting, Lifting, Turning process of double gangs of GAST STEEL COULTERS the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give limmense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at the same time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. It is especially adapted to inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fall; works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrow that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

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T. S. ANDERSON, Vice-Pres. ROBT. S. MASON, Cashier.

derstood; and the solution of these problems may so modify farm practice as to greatly increase the profits. There are questions and conditions incident to each section which deserve the most patient investigation. The investigation of the diseases of animals and of methods of treatment are also proper fields of labor for these stations. All these matters and many more that might be enumerated will afford ample scope for the efforts of

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE.

We have sent out a number of these nachines, and are hearing from those who have received them. The first one sent out was to Mrs. E. S. Kimball, of Pontiac. She writes us as follows:

"We have received the Singer Sewing Machine and I am very much pleased with

Mrs. T. Cross, of Ypsilanti, in a note received the past week, says:

"I waited to give the Sewing Machine a thorough trial before writing you, and can now say that it is all you have repreented it to be."

Mr. L. Ranier, of Hillsdale, also sends us his opinion of the machine in the following words:

"I received the Singer Machine you sent me all O. K. It has proved a perfect success so far; it seems to be constructed of good material and in a workmanlike manner. I think it will doubtless receive the approval of all who receive it. Please receive my sincere thanks."

You need not be afraid of this machine because it is cheap. It is sold lower because we have no big office to pay rent on, no canvassers or clerks, no losses to make up from bad debts. It goes direct to the purchaser from the factory at a saving of fully 60 per cent. There are no patents to pay royalty on, and no manager at a big salary to work up sales. It is down to bed-rock, and if you want a machine you had better take this opportunity to secure one before it is too late. Don't put it off, as we may not to be able to accommodate you when you do want

Middlebury, Vt., talks of erecting a monu-ment to commemorate the fact that in that town were invented the circular-saw, the wool-picking machine, power looms, sawing marble by sand, water and soft iron, welding cast steel, and making door and window sash by water-power.

### Look Out for Frauds!

The genuine "Rough on Corns" is made only by E. S. Wells (Proprietor of "Rough on Rats") and has laughing face of a man on la bels. 15c. and 25c. Bottles.

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#Morning Express ... 6:50 a m #Chicago Express ... 8:30 a m #Chicago Express ... 4:30 a m #Grand Rapids Express ... 4:30 a m #Schicago and Owosso Ex ... 8:35 p m #Schicago and Owosso Ex ... 8:35 p m #Daily, Sundays excepted ... † Daily ... 2 Daily, Saturdays excepted ... † Daily ... 2 Daily, Saturdays excepted ... † Daily ... 2 Daily, Saturdays excepted ... \* Daily ... 2 Daily, Saturdays excepted ... \* Daily ... 2 Daily, Saturdays excepted ... \* Daily ... 2 Daily ... 2

Sturdays excepted.

Through Mail has Parlor Car to Grand Haven.
Chicago Express at 8:30 a m has through coaches
and Pullman Parlor Day Car to Chicago.
Chicago and Owosso Express at 8:35 p m has
through coaches and Pullman Palace Sleepers to

Chicago. Night Express has Wagner Sleeper from Detroit to Grand Rapids.
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T. TANDY, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Detroit.

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DO NOT BE DECEIVED! Don't let your dealer palm off a base imitation or some inferior tool on you under the assurance that it is better but SATISthe double gang Acme to any responsible farmer in the United States on trial, and

Branch Office: NASH & BROTHER, Manufactory and Principal Concernation of the HARRISBURG, Pa. NASH & BROTHER, Millington, N. J. N. B .- PAMPHLET "TILLAGE IS MANURE" SENT FREE TO PARTIES WHO NAME THIS PAPER.

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Our herd consists of several distinct families first-class Poland-Chinas. Can furnish pigs pairs not akin. Have a fine lot ready for shipping We are booking orders for spring. Correspondence solicited.

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### Valuable Farm For Sale

The undersigned executors will sell on

Tuesday, January 29, 1884, At 10 o'clock, A M. at public auction, on the farm in the Town of Marengo, Calhoun County, Mich., the valuable farm known as the S. G. Pattison farm, situated one mile south of the Michigan Central Railroad depot, containing 240 acres, all in first-class repair; there is abundance of water which never fails. Said farm has been awarded the

#### FIRST PREMIUM

at the State fair, and also at the Calhoun County Fair. The farm lays upon a fine elevation and is without doubt as fine a location as a person could wish. There are about 15 acres of timber, and the balance is under the best cultivation, with 115 acres of what to the county Register with income. cores of wheat on the ground. Parties wishing to purchase a good home farm, will do well to call and examine the place, because everything is in the best of shape; the house, tenant houses and barns are built for convenience on the most improved plan.

Terms:—One-half down, the balance to suit the purchaser.

roved pass.

Terms:—One-half down, pass

Terms:—One-half down, pass

Terms:—One-half down, pass

Terms:—One-half down, pass

A. S. PATTISON, W. G. PATTISON, Executors.

Shorthorn Cattle Sale, Tuesday, January 22, 1884.

at the Farm 1½ miles west of Pittsford. We will offer at auction 19 head of Shorthorn Cattle, three bulls and 16 cows and heifers. Females tracing to such cows as imp. Tulip, imp. Caroline and imp. Stapleton Lass, with 20th Duke of Hillsdale 22809, by imp Duke of Wicken 14130 out of Duchess of Hillsdale by Dick Taylor 5508, at the head of the herd. Sale to commence at one o'clock P. M. Terms of sale, one year's time on approved notes. Catalogue on application. Address

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Stock of Duke of Darlington, Sultan, Coomasie, Pansy Albert, Alpha, and other noted strains. The herd with recent additions now numbers over dixty, among which are some very fine animals of both sexes for sale. This choice herd has been

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**Bronze Turkeys and Pekin Ducks** A few pairs of Bronze Turkeys, bred from Bast ern stock, for sale at \$5 00 per pair. Also some fine Pekin Ducks at \$2 50 per pair. Address 2t JAS. LISTER, TRENTON, Wayne Co., Mich

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Imported Hampshire and Southdown Yearling Rams, and Berkshire Pigs of approved breeding for sale. Address, McGREGOR& PHILLIPS, Alta Vista Breeding Farm, St. Clair, Mich Mr27-tf.

AMERICAN DEVON RECORD.

I am now receiving entries for the Third Volum of the AMERICAN DEVON RECORD, and hop put it to press February 1st, 1884. Owners breeders will please send in their entries transfers with as little delay as possible. J. BUCKINGHAM, Sec.,

Shorthorn Bull For Sale. The well bred bull Beaumont 5th 34505, by 23d Duke of Airdrie 13939, out of Princess Mand 2d (Vol. 15) by Royal Laucaster (26870). He is a red roan, calved January 23th, 1880, and sound and vigorous. Will be sold on reasocable terms. Address R. A. REMICK, Clarkston, Mich.

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A farm fronting on River or Lake. Send de scription. Address M. D., 441 Lafayette Avenue, Detroit. d25-1m



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HENRY STEPHENS, No. 990 Woodward, Ave. Detroit. or A. L. STEPHENS, St. Helefff Roscommon Co., Mich.

By return mail. Fall Bosertsian price cent interest, and all by Duke of Tanglewood 6333. A frosted corn crop and lack of room personal inspection of stock is invited. On purchases amounting to \$50 or upwards time given to the sealing sealing the seliced on approved notes at seven per cent interest.

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A. D. DeGARMO, Highland, Oakland Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle and thorough bred Jersey Red Hogs. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices. myl5-6ms POWELL BROS. DENJ. F. BATCHELER, Oceola Center, Livingston Co., Mich., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Herd consists of Young Marys and other well bred stock. Young bulls and helfers for sale. Terms reasonable.

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J see Co., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthor Cattle, Registered Merino Sheep, and Jersey Re Swine. Correspondence solicited. ja17-1y\* C. WIXOM, Wixom, breeder of Shorthorns.
Rose of Sharon, Lady Helen, and Aylesby families. Stock for sale. All correspondence will receive prompt attention.

W. B. B. ALL, Hamburg, Livingston Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Principal families. Rose of Sharon, Phyllis and Young Mary; also breeder of Thoroughbred American Merinos and Poland-China swine.

W. GRAHAM, Rochester, Oakland Co., Mich breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorn cattle, thoroughbred and grade Jerseys and Berkshire swine. Stock for sale. Write for prices. f141y\* WM. & ALEX, McPHERSON, Howell Mich., breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Cotswold sheep. Stock for sale; prices reason-

M. WHITAKER, Hazelnut Ridge Farm Lims, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. Young stock for sale. A. S. BROOKS, Wixom, Mich., breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, Families represented: Oxford Gwynnes, Phyllis, Pomona, Bell Duchess, Bonnie Lass, etc.

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JOHN McKAY, Romeo, Macomb Co., breede of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifer for sale. Correspondence solicited. E. FISK & SON, Johnstown, Barry County,

W. E. BOYDEN, Delhi Mills, Washtenaw Co., breeder of Shorthorns, also Merino Sheep Young stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Holsteins.

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Devons.

A. J. BURBOWS, Troy, Oakland Co., proA., prietor of Oakland Herd of Registered
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B. SMITH, Meadow Brook Herd of Jerseys, F. Eagle, Mich. Stock of Le Brocq's Price 3350, Commassie, Young Rose 43, Le Breve and other fa-mous strains represented. Houdan chickens, Pe-kin ducks and fancy pigeons. \$25-3m\* W. J. G. DEAN, Oaklawn Herd, Hanover, Mich. Stock of the Alphea and other noted strains for sale. All stock in the American Jersey Cattle Club Register. Prices very reasonable for quality of stock. Farm, ½ mile east of village.

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HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks. RANK SPAULDING, Charlotte, Michigan, breeder of Improved Berkshires, All Berk-shire swine recorded. Stock for sale. Corres-pondence solicited.

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THE LEGEND OF THE STORKS AND THE BABIES.

Have you heard of the valley of Babyland, The realm where the dear little darlings stay, Till the kind storks go, as all men know, And oh, so tenderly bring them away? The paths are winding and past all finding By all save the storks, who understand The gates, and the highways, and the intrica byways.

That lead to Babyland.

All over the valley of Babyland, Sweet flowers bloom in the soft green moss, and under the blooms fair, and under the leave The little heads like spools of floss.

With a soothing number the river of Slumber Flows o'er a bed of silver sand. And angels are keeping watch o'er the sleeping Babes of Babyland

The nath to the valley of Babyland, Only the kingly white storks know If they fly over mountains or wade through fo

No man sees them come or go. But an angel, maybe. who guards some baby, Or a fairy, perhaps, with her magic wand, Brings them straightway to the wonderful gates That leads to Babyland.

And there in the valley of Babyland, Under the mosses and leaves and ferns, Like an unfiedged starling they find the darli For whom the heart of a mother yearns. And they lift him lightly and tuck him tightly In feathers as soft as a lady's hand, And off with a rock-a-way step they walk awa

As they go from the valley of Babyland. Forth into the world of great unrest, metimes weeping he wakes from sleeping Before he reaches his mother's breast Ah, how she blesses him, how she caresses him est bird in the bright home band, That o'er land and water the kind stork bro'th

From far off Babyland--Ella Wheeler, in Good Cheer.

LIFE LILIES.

I wandered down life's garden, In the flush of a golden day, The flowers and thorns grew thickly In the spot where I chanced to stray

I went to choose me a flower For life, for weal or for woe; On, on I went, till I stayed me By the spot where the lilies grow,

Yes, I will carry a lily," I said in my manhood's pride, "A bloodless, thornless lily Shall be my flower!" I cried. I stretched my hands out quickly

To where the pale blossoms grew, Was it the air that shivered! Was it a wind that blew Was it my hands that scorched them? As I touched the blossoms fair, They broke and scattered the'r petals

On the sunny noontide air. Then I saw a great, bright angel With opal colored wings, Where the light flashed in the feathers

He said, " Thou hast sinned and suffered: Lilies are not for thee, They are all for the little children.

Emblems of purity." "Shall I never carry a lily? Never?" I bitterly cried. With his great eyes full of pity, The heavenly one replied:

When the heat of the day is over, When the goal is won," he said, \*\* Ah, then I lay God's lilies

In the hands of the stainless dead!"

# Miscellaneous.

### THE WIDOW OF POJUAQUE

Bouquet's Ranche was about all that there was of Pojuaque; and if the opinion of the men in our camp-from the chief right along down to the axemen-was worth anything, the pretty widow was about all that there was of Bouquet's Ranche. The widow, sir, was a daisy, a regular daisy! As trim a little body, with as wicked a pair of brown eves as vou'd find anywhere in the Rio Grande Valley hetween Santa Fe and Antonito.

We all took an especial interest in her. because she was peculiarly our widow for, under Providence, we had been the means of making a widow of her. It happened when the line was somewhere above Chanita, and when the lamented Pedro-a single-barreled sort of a Mexican Pedro was-was working at track-laving Somehow or another he managed to get himself run over by the construction train, poor beggar, and that was the end of him. Nobody thought that the widow would mind it much, for it was a known fact that the last time Pedro had been down at Pojuague they had had a rustling time of it, and she had come mighty close to finishing him with his own knife; indeed, he hadn't dared to show himself at home since. But that widow did take on dreadfully. Bouquet-she was Bouquet's sister-in-law-brought her up to camp the next day, and they borrowed Carrigan's Studebaker wagon and took Pedro home in state and gave him funeral that was a satisfaction to everybody-with the Padre from Santa Cruz over to say mass and a big feed afterward.

And the widow was simply heart-broken. Then, the next thing we heard was that she had put in a claim on the company for \$5,000 damages. Now, this was simply preposterous. Five thousand dollars would have been a fancy price to pay for killing all the Mexicans in the territory. Under ordinary circumstances they stood us at about \$50 a head, and their relatives always seemed to be uncommonly well satisfied with this figure. And yet, when the company's solicitor came down to settle and pretty mad about it, too-that widow actually worked her brown eyes and her affliction on him at such a rate that he ended by allowing her half her

claim. That was a good day's work for the widow, for it made her the richest woman in the Upper Rio Grande valley. As soon as she got the money, down she went to Santa Fe and bought an outfit that was the admiration and the envy of the other women in a circuit of a hundred miles. Why she had a black silk dress and a bonnet with feathers in it! The station to have a black silk dress at her home in the States, and the wife of the superin-

ly had one that she had worn publicly at a ball; but with these exceptions the only other women in the territory credited with such magnificence were the wives of the officers at Santa Fe. When the widow, two or three weeks after Pedro's taking off and handsome burial, turned out in her black silk for the fiesta at San Juan, she fairly topped the whole outfit. There were half a dozen fights about her that day. One man got so badly cut up that he never was worth anything afterward, and the widow was so pleased that she was simply radiant. No wonder, then, since they had brought her such good luck, that she held all railroad men in high favor; no wonder that we of the engineers' camp looked upon her as peculiarly our widow, over whom we had an especial charge.

It was toward the end of the year when we broke camp at Espanola and made Pojuaque our headquarters. Pojuaque, by the way, when you give the Spanish sound to the letters, isn't nearly so desperate a name as it looks like. To hear the widow say it in that lcw, sweet voice of hers, simply was a joy forever. The town, only it isn't a town, but just half a dozen or so brown adobe houses nestled in among the greenery of cottonwood and apricot trees, lies on the old wagon trail leading southward from Taos, through El Embudo to Santa Fe. Coming down upon it from the gray barrenness of the surrounding sand hills makes you feel as though you had struck in upon the Garden of Eden, and Bouquet, with his Budweisser beer and Albuquerque wine, isn't a bit a bad specimen of hospitable Adam. Guarded by a high adobe wall, he has a wonderful garden that is the joy of his heart, and in the garden are two apricot trees whose trunks have grown together three or four feet from the ground and then have seperated again. If you will but admire his garden, and be sufficiently astonished by his queer tree, and talk French with him, there is nothing that Boquet will not do to make it pleasant for you. Naturally, with the cool, pretty garden to rest in, and the things to drink, and the widow to chaff with, Bouquet had no reason to complain of lonelines so long as Pojuaque was our camp.

The only drawback upon the pleasur of those visits, was the pretty nearly constant presence of a humpy old Don Jose, whose only obvious object in life was to make a nuisance of himself. He had a big ranch up in the Sangre de Christo Mountains, somewhere near Abiqui, but he was a great pal of old Bouquet's and spent most of his time at Pojuaque. We wouldn't have minded this, of course, but what we did mind was his persisent and odious habit of making solemn love to the widow. We all knew that the widow couldn't abide him, but she was too civil to say so; and so, when some of us were over there whom she really did like, we hadn't a chance to say half a dozen words to her, and we knew that she was being made martyr of. There wasn't a man in the camp who wouldn't have felt a hear better for punching Don Jose's head for him, but the old bore was so dreadfully polite always, that there really never was good excuse for doing it.

At odd times we all told the widow how sorry we were for her, and she smiled so as to show how red her lips and how white her teeth were, and "Gracia!" in that sweet voice of hers, and looked out of her lovely brown eyes in a tender way that made each of us feel that she really did know where to turn for consolation, and would be glad to turn there if she only could get the chance. Of course, these tenders of sympathy were not made exactly publicly, and so it was not until we came to compare notes afterward that we knew what very ample opportunities that widow had had for being consoled, and ve all were in dead earnest about it, too It is a solemn fact there wasn't a man in our camp-except the Chief, who had a wife up in Denver-who wouldn't have married the widow right out of hand. This may seem rather absurd, but just you wait until you have been out in camp for near year without laying eyes on a goodooking woman, as we had been, and then you will be in a better position to know

what is absurdity and what isn't. Speaking simply for myself, I may say that I was smashed on the widow badly, and, at last, by watching my chance, was able to tell her so. Spanish is a good language for love-making when you know enough of it. I didn't know much-all of us had picked up bits of it, of coursebut I went ahead and did the best could with what I had. I remember that, in trying to say something nice bout her pretty little face, I called her a wild carrot, and that I asked her for a east when I wanted leave to kiss herbut she took it all in good part, and we got along famously. And the upshot of our interview was that she told me that she would love me always and would run away with me whenever I was ready to take her. But she wouldn't let me kiss her. She laughed and said that I should

have my "beast" another day. To fix a time for running off with her wasn't as easy as it looked. We couldn't get away in the daytime, for a lot of eople always were about the ranch, and that brute of a Don Jose was a regular dragon. And at night the house was locked up tight and a brace of big dogs were turned loose in the garden. These dogs had pretty much eaten up a Mexican who got over the wall one night after old Bouquet's apricots, and I had no fancy for being chewed to death even for love of

the pretty widow. Obviously, what I had to do was to arrange a diversion that would enable me to get her away from the ranch by night without having either Bouquet or his dogs after me-and presently it struck me that a first-rate way to do this would be to get | must fix them "-and he got off his horse up a baile. I do believe that a Mexican would get up out of his grave to come to a baile, and once fairly started at dancing, it is a dead sure thing that nobody will dream of stopping until broad day!ight the next morning. With the baile in full Rand and Wilson rode in, each leading a blast, I would have lots of time to get the widow across the sandhills to Santa Fe: get comfortable married to her, and get away for the north on the morning train. And I couldn't ask for a better excuse master's wife at El Embudo was reported for the fiesta than the noche buena-Christ- vile smoke and dust out of my lungs. Go mas Eve-now only three days off. I ahead, I'll join you presently."

died laughing over it. I should have pre ferred that she should have taken a more sentimental view of the situation, but sentiment didn't appear to be the widow's strongest hold. Anyhow, she said it was all right, and after awhile she did stop laughing and said, very seriously, that if the Good God so willed, the noche buena would indeed see her a wife.

At first when I suggested the baile, the boys did not take very kindly to it; but the next day I was a little surprised, and a good deal pleased, to find that they were all just as eager for it as I was. All, that is except the Chief-but, then, the Chief always was a rather slow-going sort of an old duffer. The rest of us chipped in with a will and got things ready. We hired a big room in one of the houses, and bought a lot of candles and beer from Bouquet, and sent Sam, our cook, skirmishing over the the country after the orchestra, and Sam had no end of a hunt before he found him at last at San Yldefonso. In the meantime, I made my own private

arrangements. By good luck I had five minutes' talk with the widew and settled that she should not come to the ball at all, but should meet me—having left the house as though to come to the ball-under the big cottonwood, near to Bouquet's, at 9 o'clock, and that we then should start at once on horseback for Santa Fe. Then there came a hitch in my programme, for I couldn't get another horse. There was something very queer about this. One after another, I asked every man of the corps to lend me his horse for that night, pretending that mine was sick, and every nan said he couldn't; the Chief said that he had lent his already to Gage, our rodman. Then I tried to hire a horse from Bouquet, and after him from the three or four Mexicans about the place, and found that in every case one of our boys had been ahead of me. I couldn't understand it, and I was pretty mad about it. The widow wouldn't think much of me if I took her off, Mexican fashion, perched in front of me with her legs twisted about the pommel of my saddle. But, as there wasn't a horse to be had for love or money that was just what I had to come to.

And then Christmas Eve came, and we got the ball started. Of course I didn't take much interest in it, for my mind was too full of the adventure before me. I didn't understand, though, why the rest of the boys seemed to care for it so little. They stood around by the door and wouldn't dance, and each of them seemed to have as much ou his mind as I had—all except the Chief, who sailed up to the prettiest girl in the room and danced away with her like anything. But the Mexicans went at the dancing with a will, and what with the smoke of their corn-husk cigaritos and the dust that they kicked out of the clay floor and the smell from the tallow candles, the atmosphere of the ball room was such, in an hour's time, that you could have cut it in slices with a knife.

For the life of me I couldn't keep from vondering if the dogs were tied up, and if old Bouquet mightn't happen to leave the ball at about the time I did, and if Don Jose mightn't come around with that infernally ugly knife of his just as the widow and I were getting under way, and couldn't help thinking, too, that right at the very last minute the widow might take it into her head to fly the track. Indeed, for all the fun of it, that was about the most melancholy and uncomfortable evening that I think I ever spent anywhere.

And, somehow or another, the rest of the boys seemed to find it pretty stupid, too. They just hung around the door in the same wretched way that I did, and they didn't seem to take a bit of interest in anything that was going on. It is a solemn fact, that for men who had professed such eagerness to get up a ball, never saw a lot who seemed to get so utterly sick of it so soon as our men did that night. But how they felt about it was no affair of mine, and didn't bother me much, for I was just wild to get the widow in tow and start.

I stuck it out, though, until a little before 9 o'clock, and I slid quietly away from where I was standing by the door and went for my horse. Some of the boys, I had noticed, had left earlier, and Gage and Carver came away when I did. They said they were sleepy and guessed they'd

go back to camp. I was down at the big cottonwood in ne ime. But the widow wasn't there. hadn't been there a minute, though, before I heard the sound of horses' feet and then Gage rode up, leading the Chief's horse. He seemed a good deal surprised to see me, and I was a good deal bothered when I saw him,

"Going to camp, eh?" I asked. "Well good-night."

"Well, not right off. But don't wait for me. Good night," he answered.

"Oh, I'm in no hurry. I like to sit out here and look at the stars. Go ahead, old man. Good night."

"The stars are nice to-night, and that's them myself. I think that they show better from over there on the other side of the acequia, though. Suppose you ride over and see. I'll follow you. Good

night." " No. I think they look better through the branches of the tree, and I guess I'll stay here. Don't let me keep you, though. Good night."

I was on pins and needles, for I heard some one coming. But Gage wouldn't budge. While he was bidding me good night again Carver rode up, leading Bouquet's little mare-the very animal that I had tried vainly to hire myself.

"Don't you fellows wait for me," said Carver. "My stirrups are wrong and I and began fooling with his stirrup straps. I heard Gage swearing away under his breath like a trooper.

Then there was another clatter of horses' feet, and from opposite directions Mexican pony.

"Hello!" said Rand. "Hadn't you fellows better get back to the ball? I'm not feeling very well, and I want to sit out here in the cool for a while, and get that

spoke to the widow about it, and she was | And I'll be shot if right after Rand and endent of the coke ovens at El Moro real- so tickled with my plan that she nearly Wilson didn't come up the axemen, by

Jove, leading the other two ponies I hadn't been able to hire from the Mexicans. Ex cepting the Chief and black Sam, right under that cottonwood was our whole engineer outfit.

Gage and I, at least, rapidly were coming to the conclusion that somewhere something dreadfully crooked had broken

loose. "Now what the deuce does all this mean?" demanded Gage, sternly.

And Bouquet's jolly laugh, together with the more solemn laugh of the Chief. rang out upon the still night air, and from omewhere off in the darkness Bouquet's iolly voice answered:

"It does mean that you are one big lot of damn fools together. My sister-in-law did go to day to Santa Fe, and, by this time, is very much the wife of my good friend, Don Jose. She does send her. compliments to each of you gentlemen, and she says that she will be most happy to run away with all of you once more-some other time!" And again through the night sounded the disgusting laughter of the Chief and of that brute Bouquet.

At Pojuaque that Christmas morning pretty sheepish lot of men sat down to reakfast in our camp.—T. A. Vanvier.

#### Culinary Romance. Lord Lytton and Lord Beaconsfield

have carefully developed the culinary element in their writings. Perhaps the novel reader has observed the strong gastronomical element that is to be found in Lord Beaconsfield's stories. How he apostrophizes soup, fish, and game: "The warm and sunny flavor of brown soup, the mild and moonlight deliciousness of white. Ye soups, o'er whose creation have watched like mothers o'er their sleeping child." The whiting is "the chicken of the ocean." So of the ortolan: 'Sweet bird, all paradise opens! Let me die, eating ortolans to the sound of soft music." "Sherry has a pedigree as long as an Arab's: a bouquet like the breath of woman. A lobster has all the arts of a coquette." So far my Lord Beaconsfield in the days of Lady Blessington, and when he might meet Louis Napoleon at petite soupers. He laid down that immortal principle which Mr. Bright quoted in the House of Commons-that the great secret of good dinners is to have hot plates. Disraeli had some curlous remarks on the dinners of celebrated people A dinner of wits is proverbially a palace of silence; and the envy and hatred which all literary men really feel for each other, especially when they are exchanging dedications of mutual affection always insure in such assemblies the agreeable presence of a general feeling of painful constraint. If a good thing occurs to a guest he will not express it, lest his neighbor, who is publishing a novel in numbers, shall appropriate it next month, or he himself, who has the same responsibility of production, be deprived of its egitimate appearance." The personal interest of this passage is that it is some what descriptive of Disraeli himself. For the most part he was a very quiet and observant diner-out, who, as a rule, talked very little, but when he did, talked a great deal. Sydney Smith always made a point of making a good meal before he brought out any of his good sayings. One of those who used to meet Disraeli says that his mouth was alive with a kind of working and impatient nervousness, and then he would burst forth into a "nerectly successful cataract of expression with a curl of triumphant scorn worthy of Mephistopheles." In his riper days the great Earl eliminated the Mephistopheles expression, which would scarcely conduce to sociability, and was known as the most delightful of diners-out. It is curious that, so far from complaining of

The General of the Russian Army. General Gourko, it is true, is not Skobeleff. Skobeleffs are born sometimes but once in a century. It is not given to the rigid diciplinarian, modest, retiring, reserved, who new governs Russian Poland, to excite the intense enthusiasm, the half idolatrous worship, with which Skobeleff was sometimes regarded. But, as a soldier, his record is not less brilliant than that of the dead hero of the Russian army, and at the close of the great campaign in the Balkans a great English statesman expressed the opinion that the laurels of the war rested with General Gourko. He was then compared to General Sheridan in the American civil war. but in manner he is more like the taciturn Grant. Silent, reserved, and modest General Gourko never made friends like Skobeleff, who conquered hearts like fortresses, by storm. During the triumphant advance across the Balkans up to the walls of Constantinople-as, in fact, throughout the whole of the war-Gener fact," said Gage. "I'll have a look at al Gourko fought ever in the van, nor is his name associated with a single defeat. After the war he disappeared from the public gaze. When the crimes of the Nihilists led the late Emperor to place St Petersburg under the iron grasp of a mil itary commander, he turned to General Gourko, whose unflinching will, inflexible severity and brilliant achievments ih comoating a foreign foe marked him out for

silence. Sir Archibald Alison, in his

'Autobiography," complains of the strain

caused by the incessant conflict of the

wits and their efforts to cut one another

out .- London Society.

the post. A Russian and Greek orthodox, though his parents had Polish and Roman connections, he has since had to maintain the Western bulwark of the empire against all comers. The very wisdom of our neighbors, their readiness for all sorts of unforeseen and improbable emergencies, compel him to be as wise, as prudent, as ready as they are. Every power is capable of assuming a threatening character under certain circumstances. La Roche under certain circumstances. foucauld's maxim to treat your best friend as your "future enemy" is horrible in private life, but is useful in politics, and General Gourko is always ready to observe it .- London Times.

### Better Than \$10,000

spent over \$10,000 in 23 years," said Major W. H. Hines, of Boston, Mass., "in being doctored for epilepsy. I employed the best physicians in New Orleans, St. Louis, New York, Boston, London and Paris, but all to no purpose. Samaritan Nervine has cured me en HOW HUNGRY JOE GOT LEFT.

On the 7th of August, according to the New York Times, a man arrayed in store clothes, a slouch hat and blue spectacles, registered at a fashionable hotel on Broad way as B. Ashley, of Abilene, Kan. The stranger had just come in by the Western Express from Chicago on the Erie Road. His garments were the product of a ready made clothing store in Abilene, and they added slightly to his general bucolic appearance. His hands and face were tanned, he walked with the parenthetical gait of one whose legs had been curved by years spent in the saddle, and his bearing was in other respects indicative of the wild Western borderman. Mr. Ashley speedily developed other tendencies of the prairie type. He insisted upon going out for exercise on horseback every morning shortly after daybreak, and upon these occasions he employed his own rawhide bridle and his well-worn Mexican saddle, which had formed a part of his luggage. His accent was a peculiar blending of English and Western types of speech. He had weak eyes and was in consultation with a prominent physician here, while stopping for a month in New York on his way to Europe to put himself under the care of the most eminent oculists abroad. Mr. Ashley seemed to have very little occupation beyond horseback riding at unearthly hours of the morning, visiting the man of medicine in the afternoon, and lounging about the immense and richly gilded rotunds of the hotel in the evening. He was bountifully supplied with cash, and he expended it with considerable liberality. He smoked good deal, but drank little, because his doctor had objected to one habit and ab-

solutely forbidden the other, by reason of its effect on the patient's eyes. Many persons about the hotel drank at the expense of Mr. Ashley, but he seldom indulged himself in more cheering beverages than lemonade and vichy. One day Mr. Ashley strolled through

the lobby of the hotel in the company of a young man whose face is well known to the regular promenaders of Broadway. This young man is always faultlessly dressed and clean shaven. He has prominent features and peculiarly thin and compressed lips. He lives handsomely and always has plenty of cash. With his new-found companion, Mr. Ashley, the weak-eyed child of the guileless West, ccupied a seat in the bar-room for some little time. Upon this occasion Mr. Ash ley departed from his usual custom sufficiently enough to assist in the liberal absorption of champagne. When his Broadway friend went away, Mr. Ashley sauntered again through the office of the hotel. He was beckoned by one of the clerks.

"Mr. Ashley, how long since you have been in New York?" queried the gentleman behind the diamond stud. "Near eight year," responded that unin-

formed gentleman. "Never was here afore, and never since." "Do you know the person who just

left you?" "Yes. Met him two nights ago at the Madison Square. I couldn't buy a seat, and he offered me one of his. Said his friend hadn't come and he would be glad to accommodate a stranger; so we sat to-

gether. Seems to be a nice sort of a chap. "I have no doubt of that," continued the clerk, with a slight air of superior knowledge; not unblended with sarcasm That young man is Hungry Joe, one of the most celebrated confidence operators in America."

"You don't say," drawled the Western man slowly, and with some astonishment.

Well. I'm darned. He went thoughtfully away. That

night the young man with the thin lips and the handsome clothes called for Mr. Ashley after dinner. As they came through the office the accidental innocent took out a large pocket-book filled to repletion with money, drew from its inner recesses about \$500, and deposited the wallet, with the balance of its contents. in the hotel safe. His companion viewed this proceeding with a passive face but a gleaming eye, and the two went out together. Mr. Ashley returned to the hotel just in time to take his morning ride on horseback. He slept until four in the afternoon. Then he drew \$100 from his wallet and left.

us stopped in this same hotel.' "You are fully warned," observed the clerk, as he handed over the amount, 'and it is your own fault if you lose any money by Hungry Joe."

"Correct," responded Mr. Ashley, stuffing the bill into his pocket.

His next appearance in the hotel was ittle after midnight, and this time he put \$300 away in the wallet, with the declaraion that the New York sharps might be pretty stiff on bunco, but they were a litle behind the times on drawpoker. "In my country," he explained, "two deuces and a bowie will open a jack-pot every Mr. Ashley spent several days in quiet

and seclusion. A full week went by be-

fore he drifted out again with his compan

ion of the compressed lips. The next day after he drew a round \$1,000 from the safe, and seemed annoyed when the clerk smiled a broad and knowing smile. "No game ever fazed me,"said Mr. Ashley, in a logged way, "and a man who can hold up his end with cow boys isn't going to be bested by any broadcloth brigade that was ever hatched." There was a lull of eight or ten days in the proceedings, and then Mr. Ashley drew another \$1,000. A couple of days later he drew \$850 more. That afternoon he went out with gentlemanly companion. his face had been suffused with sadness all the morning, but it was noticed that he seemed somewhat brighter on his return from the drive. That evening Hungry Joe and two of his well known Broadway companions spent several hours in earnest conversation with Mr. Ashley. That gentleman's weak eyes made it necessary for him to wear his broad hat well down over his forehead. When the three young men went away the merest shadow of a smile played about the mouth of the Western man. From the table at which they had

the following despatch:

Postmaster, Abllene, Kan.: Do you know Benjamin Ashley, cattle raiser? Telegraph full particulars, my expense. R. DICKSON, Brower House, New York.

The reply was evidently in all respects satisfactory, and within two days Mr. Ashley received in his rooms at the hotel a visit from the three confidence operators and a lawyer, who is more or less celebrated in this city. The head porter of the hotel was called up into the room after the visitors had been there an hour or longer, and was requested to append his signature to a certain document in the capacity of a witness to the signing thereof. This done, and the papers signed by Mr. Ashley, a large sum of money was paid over by the gentleman with the thin lips, and the porter retired with a five-dollar bill out of the pile. The visitors shortly withdrew from the hotel, and Mr. Ashley deposited that night the sum of \$14,000 cold cash in the office of the hotel. Two days afterward he took passage on a Guion steamer for Liverpool, having explained to the hotel clerk that he had sold a half-interest in his Kansas cattle ranch to his friends. and that Hungry Joe, as he was called, had expressed a wish to retire from city life. Mr. Ashley was "seen off" by his enthusiastic New York acquaintances after the most approved style of the art. They toasted him right royally in "yellow label," presented him with a big basket of flowers with the work "Farewell" in large blue letters across the centre, and otherwise marked his departure with Mr. Ashley had been gone from the

evidences of tender regard. fashionable Broadway hotel precisely 11 days, when a tall man came in from a carriage that was loaded with trunks and steamer chairs and other appliances of ocean travel. He signed himself on the then looked surprised, muttered a hasty word or two, and assigned the stranger a room, all in a confused and preoccupied way. This was apparently another Ben jamin Ashley. He was tall and slender, and well dressed, and pale. But he spoke with a slightly Americanized English accent, not unlike that of the other Benjamin Ashley. The clerk was pretty well puzzled, and that night he took good care to have the stranger's full name and address inserted in the list of arrivals published daily in a periodical devoted to could be heard except the thunthat purpose and carefully read by the der of their tramping and labored confidence fraternity. The clerk went on duty early the next day, and as he had rious sight to see that huge mass moving fully expected, one of the first callers was in a circle and the silent and motionless the thinlipped young man, who asked to have his name sent up to Mr. Ashley's room. Word came back that Mr. Ashley would see the gentleman in the drawing but abruptly, as if at a word of command, room, and thither the clerk followed after and in ten minutes they were all lying moment. Hungry Joe was sitting in a large arm chair when the tall man from London came into the apartment. The ring which they had made, and counted New Yorker merely bestowed a passing glance on Mr. Ashley and looked away. The Englishman, however, seeing no one else excepting the clerk, advanced courteously and said:

"Did von wish me? I am Mr Ashley "Eh?" queried Hungry Joe, with a startled look. "You're not Mr. Benjamin Ashley?

"Precisely." "Not of Kansas?"

"Yes, of Abilene, Kansas. How can I

erve vou?" The thin lips of the confidence man were rather white by this time, and they

"Do you own a large cattle ranch 35 miles south of Abilene?"

"I believe I do. Why do you ask?" "Been to Europe to have your eyes doctored?"

"Yes I have now been abroad four questions are odd. Please explain your-

"Odd!" echoed the Broadway man. Well, I should think they were. If you country has given me a deal, that's all. Why, it ain't two weeks ago that me and ranch, and by George! the man that sold

Mr. Ashley seemed rather astonished by this information, and beckoned the clerk, who had been listening to their conversation quite intently. That individual gave a careful description of the sharper told how he had won some \$3,250 from the man, who was on his way to Europe for the benefit of his eyes. He had represented himself as the owner of the Ashlev ranche, and at his request the speaker had telegraphed the Abilene Postmaster, who had replied, giving details as to property, which is valued at about \$50,000, and had added that Mr. Ashley himself had gone abroad for medical treatment. The man had represented that he wanted to make certain expenditures in Europe that his card losses would prevent unless he could dispose of an interest in his ranche. He produced deeds to establish his ownership, and they seemed satisfactory even to the lawvers. Thinking he had a chance to get \$25,000 worth of material for \$14,000, the victim had taken two friends in with him. and by clubbing together they had raised

the necessary amount. "Really," observed the Englishman when the recital was finished, "I am very sorry for you, but you have unquestionably been swindled. For my part I shall not have the slightest difficulty in establishing my identity. As to your friend, the bogus Mr. Ashley, he is probably one of my cowboys, Henry Barnes by name. The description certainly fits that person. He came to the ranch-let me see-about 14 months ago, and asked for a place. Now I remember he wasn't much like the other boys, but I needed more help, and I took him on. He may have been in hiding for some crime, for all I know. But on the plains we can scarcely go into such matters. He did his work all right and seemed rather more refined than his comsat the three young fellows went straight | panions, though he tried to conceal it. I

to the telegraph office, where they sent heard once or twice from my men that he played a very cold hand at poker." "He does," said Hungry Joe, mourn.

fully. "He was an expert penman, now I ome to think of it, and he did some work of that sort for me. He was still there

when I came away." "And that's the cuss who got off to Europe with my money, hang him," burst in the defrauded confidence operator angrily. "What's worse, he went away full of my champagne, and smelling of my basket of flowers. That man's a -d swindler, that's what he is.

#### A Cattle Stampede

A correspondent of the Germantown Telegraph gives the following graphic description of a stampede of cattle on the "I once traveled with a drive a few days

while passing through the Yellowstone country. At night men were told off to night-herd-about I alf the outfit general ly-and they slept while the other half herded the next night. One night we camped on a small stream tributary to the Yellowstone. It was a beautiful starlit night, and when we rolled into our blankets we remarked how still the herd was, for we could see the black mass at a little distance from our camp-fire all lying down and the night herders riding slowly around them. We turned in and had been asleep but a short time when we were awakened by a terrible noise impossible to describe. You can judge. The herd of five thousand had stampeded, and each one was bellowing as they rushed madly away. "A stampede!" velled the boss. "Saddle, boys, quick!" Picket ropes were cut and saddles thrown on the horses in an instant almost, and away we rode hard after the cloud of dust, which we could see far down the valley. register, "Benjamin Ashley, London." In about half an hour we were up with The clerk looked up hurriedly as if to the tail end of the herd, and the boss orapologize for not recognizing his guest, dered us all to ride on to the leaders and gradually turn them to the left. I follow ed and saw the immense herd of maddened brutes turn from the shouts and yelps of the cowboys, and still turn hour after hour until the leaders were turned all the way round to the tail end, forming a complete circle, and joining, continued their mad gallop. An hour's time passed and with lolling tongues they still tore on, and the cowboys sat on their horses in an outer circle surrounding them. They had stopped bellowing, and no sound breathing. It was a wierd, as well as cuhorsemen guarding them. It is what in stock lingo is called a "mill." As we sat there watching they stopped, not slowly, down again. I looked over the ground in the morning and saw the great show the dead which had been trampled to death'; I think about eighty head.

"We found that we were about twenty miles from our camp, which was anything but satisfactory, but it came along about ten o'clock. I think no one but a trained cowboy could have saved that herd that night. The night herders said that they started as suddenly as they stopped, and without any apparent cause."

#### Non-Progressive Mexico. The country along the line of the

Mexican Central railroad in the United States would be called a wilderness. For were more firmly compressed than ever. 130 miles it does not run through a field He regarded the tall Englishman in a or a cultivated spot, notwithstanding it is dazed fashion for a few moments. Then a magnificent country-I mean so far as he fertility of the land is concerned. It only needs American enterprise and industry to make it the most productive country on earth, but without foreign energy it will remain as it is until the end of time. The Mexicans have advanced less in the arts and sciences than any onths. But, my young friend, these other nation. They use a plow of the same pattern that old father Abraham used, and the worst of it is, they do not want a better, neither would they use it if they had it. Their general want of pro are Benjamin Ashley, and you do own gressive ideas and stupidity is a great that ranch, the cleverest man in the drawback to the railroad enterprises of the country. It is the only labor that can be had, so we have to make the best of it. It two friends bought a half interest in that looks very ridiculous to see them packing on their backs wheelbarrows filled with dirt, or to see them thrown aside, and the men carrying dirt in their aprons. They have no more idea how to use a shovel or spade than a hog has. They will, in the most awkward manner imaginable, get a handful of dirt on the shovel and walk previous Mr Ashley, and the New York a step or two to the place they wished to put it and hold the shovel with one hand while they rake off the dirt with the other. Neither are the better classes very much further advanced in general knewledge. For an illustration, some time ago several contractors came here from Texas. and brought their outfit, among which were a lot of cooking stoves and a very large cooking range. They were required to pay \$40 duty on each stove, but when they came to the range they passed it free of duty, supposing it to be a steam engine. That is one wise thing the government does allow-steam engines to enter duty

#### Terrors of Deep Mining. The Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise gives

free .- Louisville Courier Journal.

this graphic picture of deep mining on the Comstock. "The upraise from the 2,900foot level has yet twenty feet to go to connect with the bottom of the winze down from the 2,700 foot level. The rock continues bitterly hard; besides it does not blast well, breaking short, and blowing out in potholes. With all this, a perfect torrent of hot water is constantly pouring down upon the men. It is difficult to conceive how they can work at all in such a place. They must go principally from the sense of touch—must feel their way like blind men. Not only is it im possible for the miners to look up, such is the force of the pouring cascades of water that they cannot climb the ladders without danger of being swept off, and it has been found necessary to rig a hoist-ing apparatus by which to hoist the men up to their work. In no other place in the world could be found miners possess-ing sufficient nerve to work in such a place. The Burleigh drill is kept several feet ahead to guard against the sudden tapping of the water standing in the winze."

GRAN'MA.

It is many years ago Since she led On a tiny, tapered toe, With a tread Like a whisper, in the dances; She's the sweetest of romances-She's the darling of my fancies, Though she's dead.

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Grandpapa was very slim-Wore a wig When she courtesied to him In the jig; She was modest, prim and pretty, He was wealthy, wise and witty, And he jogged through the city

In a gig.

Sixty summers side by side Did they go; Then the feeble father uled, And the snow Streaked the curls that used to tangle At a captivating angle By her cheeks, before the bangle Caught the beau.

And they say she used to sit All day through, With her Bible, reading it Till she grew Very old; then came the tragic End of life's unravelled magic. For her epitaph no adjec-Tive will do.

All that I remember now Is the quaint Gold-rimmed glasses on her brow, In the paint
Where some portrait painter caught her-And a most devoted daughter— Mother—she who always thought her Just a saint.

-F. D. S., in Punch.

### Cheap, but Honest.

Many years ago, when Judge Robert M Charlton, of Savannah, Ga., was quite a young man, he, in company with his father. Hon. U. P. Charlton, spent every summer in the delightful village of Clarksville, in Northern Georgia.

One day Robert was passing along the street in Clarksville, and it happening to he election day-members of Congress were then elected by what is called the general ticket system-was met by a verdant but honest voter of the mountain who accosted him thus:

"Mr. Charlton, is you the man that is running for Congress?"

"No. sir: I am no candidate-my father is, however. But may I ask why this in-

"Nothing, only I haven't voted yet." "If it is consistent with your feelings, then I would like it if you would vote for my father."

"I would just as soon vote for him as for anybody."

Mr. Charlton thanked him, and think ing perhaps his friend was seeking a treat, invited him into a neighboring

"What will you take?" "I never drink anything, but I see they

have ginger cakes, I'd as leif take one of them with you as not." "Very well. Give us a cake."

'My brother is in town with me." "All right. Take him a cake with my

respects." Another cake was purchased and paid for and the two friends parted-"Greeny" to find his brother and Mr. Charlton to join in the merry dance with his young friends in a parlor hard by.

"The golden hours on angel's wings passed rapidly away with Mr. Charlton. His friend was soon forgotten. Late in the evening there was a pause in the dance, and our verdant friend, very much to the surprise of every one, stalked into the parlor and inquired for Mr. Charlton. Of course all eyes were directed to our friend as he approached Mr. Charlton. Taking a four-by-six inch cake from his bosom, he said:

"Mr. Charlton, here's your cake. My brother voted afore I seed him."

Saved by a Sneeze. The sneeze was one of the old-fashioned whoop-ee-oo-whoop, three-times-three order. I was surprised to see my friend, the Captain, step foward with eager spryness, and hear him shout, with the joyfulness of a man who had made a discovery: "Why, how do you do, Major!" The two men clutched each other, shook each other by the hands and shoulders, and finally made me understand that they hadn't seen one another for nineteen years. The Major had changed greatly and he asked, in bewilderment, how the Captain knew him. "By your sneeze," was the answer. "There is no other sneeze like that inthis country, you know And when I heard it ring out I rememberthat time at Guyandotte, you know, and I knew Major Mitchell was before me. Then turning to me, the Captain said:

That was our scouting expedition early in the war. We landed in the evening to look up some guerillas who had made a dash that day to the steamboat landing. The regiment divided, and the men went scampering over the country in gleeful recklessness. Soon it became very dark, and both the battalions lost their way. Moving forward in line, one battalion came suddenly upon a body of troops formed to receive them, with skirmishers out. Neither officers nor men were clear as to what the regulations called for in such a case, and there was a hurried and excited conference. The troops might be our own men, but they ignored every challenge, and we knew that they, like ourselves, were ready to fire. There was a minute of terrible suspense, everybody in doubt. Then suddenly there rang out from the ghostly line in the distance the Major's double-shotted sneeze. It was like the ringing of a joyful knell, and in our relief both battalions fairly danced as roar after roar of laughter succeeded the sneeze. It was a narrow escape from a mistake too common then, of one Union regiment pouring a murderous fire into another. The Major's sneeze saved us."-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

### A Tramp's Tough Story.

'Iremember a wonderful case as came under my personal observation when I wus 'travelin' in East Tennessee. I struck one of them little mountain towns one time when they wuz holding, county court. Every man had a bottle of moonshine, and they wuz all feelin' mighty happy. Finally they got a leetle bit too hilarious, and a fight sprung up betwixt a

feller. The big duffer could'a eat the little feller up, clothes and all, but the first thing he done was to pull one of these old pot-metal knives and jab the blade into the leetle feller's neck. It went in right alongside the jugular, and then it bent kinder around and under it. When the big feller went to pull it out he ripped the leetle feller's jugular right square into, and you oughter seed the blood fly. It squirted about twenty-five feet. As the leetle feller dropped everybody in the crowd cried. 'Oh, he's goner; his jugular vein's cut,' and they expected to see him croak inside of three seconds, but there was one of them mountain doctors there, and to look at him you'd think he didn't know a jugular vein from a trombone. 'St and back,' said he: 'give me a chance at him,' and he elbowed his way through the crowd to where the leetle feller lay breathin' his last. He pulled out of his pocket somethin' as looked like a crooked darning needle, and then he fished around in the

wound until he caught hold of both ends of the jugular vein and pulled 'em out. Then he tied the ends tight with a piece of thread to keep the blood from squirtin out until an old feller in the crowd whittled down an old pipe-stem to make

it fit in the jugular. When it was shaved down small enough the old doctor inserted the pipe-stem and tied the ends of the vein tight around it. In less than two minutes that little feller was on his feet and looking around for the feller that cut him.

"You mean to say he recovered?" "Course he did, and you'll find the case recorded in the medical works. Only case of the kind ever heard of in Ameri-

"And the pipe-stem never bothered him?"

"No; only it made him sick at the stomach at first. The stem was a good deal stronger than the kind he had been used to handlin', and it made him a leetle bit dizzy for a few days."-Louisville Commercial.

#### Burdette's Patent Screen.

"Last March Linvented a screen that I am going to get patented as soon as I can think of a name for it,"says Bob Burdette. Two women sat down in the seat before me. Remarking as usual upon the closeness of the car, they banged open the window, and I held on to keep from being blown over the back of the seat. I took the newspaper I was reading, folded it in half, and, bending it into a semifunnel shape, laid it up at such an angle that the blasts of March howling in at that window were not only turned away from myself, but were directed against the back of the neck of the window-opener. When that window slammed down, which was just as soon as the ventilator dared let go of her bonnet with both hands, it woke up the man asleep on the wood-box and I got a glare that made it warm for me for 50 miles. But I didn't open the window and let in the gale. I only exercised the right of a freeman and turned it away from myself."

#### VARIETIES.

A Boston dude was making an evening call apon a Beacon Street young lady last week, and among the many subjects that came up for intelligent discussion was the Crysanthemum

"Have you visited the Crysanthemum exhibition yet?" asked the young lady. "Oh, dear, no," he said; "I find such thing

very trying y' know; I am not what you call a literary man at all, and such performances are a duced boah, y' know."

"It doesn't require a very pronounced liter ary taste to appreciate a Crysanthemum show," said the young woman with a tired glance at the clock.

"No? Well, perhaps not so much a literary taste, y' know, as a fondness for-for-the antique-the ancient-the-the classical, you know," replied the slim, trying to hide his

"I do not see that the 'antique,' the 'ancient,' or the 'classical,' as you are pleased to call it, has any particular connection with such

"Well, possibly not very much, y' know, he assented, knocking a piece of bric-a-brac off the table; "it all depends on how one looks at those things, y' know. By the way," he continued, "who is it that plays the part of Crysanthemum?"

"You seem to be laboring under some mistake," replied the young lady politely. "It is not a play, simply an exhibition of flowers bearing that name."

"Bah Jove," said the slim, "I had obtained the idea that it was something of the nature of a Greek tragedy, y' know."

A little later he bade her good-evening, and while on his way home a gust of wind blew him gainst a lamp-post and killed him.

"DID you ever suffer extreme hunger and thirst?" was asked of a Kentucky Colonel who had been relating some solid stories about

"Well," he replied, "I have suffered what night be called extreme hunger, but no man knows how to endure the agonies of thirst better than I do."

"I! remember; the time well," he continued retrospectively. "I was on a fishing excursion and became lost in the woods. For three days not a drop passed my lips. My lengthened absence finally caused alarm, and a party was sent out in search of me. They found me lying in an unconscious condition on the bank of little trout stream, and it was hours before any hopes of saving me were entertained."
"Was the trout stream dry?" asked one of

the interested listeners. "Dry? Certainly not. How could I catch fish if the stream was dry?" "Well, I don't see how you could suffer

from thirst with a stream of water close at "Water close at hand?" repeated the Ken tucky Colonel. "And what has water got to

do with a man being thirsty?" Gus De Smith, a gifted Austin youth, who

has no ear for music, attended a musical soiree at the mansion of Colonel Greenbottle "Which had you rather hear, Beethoven or Wagner?" asked Miss Matilda Greenbottle, who is a musical celebrity.

"I don't know, I'm sure, which I would rather hear until I have heard them. Are both of them going to sing this evening?" was the reply of the ignoramus.

With features wreathed in disgust Miss Greenbottle turned to Kosciusko Murphy, who was also present, and addressed the same question to him. Kosciusko, who is twice a big an ignoramus as Gus DeSmith, determined great big duffer and a leetle bit of a wiry to avoid the rock on which the latter split, so

when Miss Matilda asked which he would rather hear, Beethoven or Wagner, he replied

promptly: "Why, I'd rather hear one of Wagner's pauses all day long than listen to Beethoven sing a single verse of 'Home, Sweet Home.' "-Texas Siftings.

HORACE GREELEY, although he "took the papers," was once sought to be victimized at the well-worn "dropped pocket-book" game. The man who picked up the book, plethoric with bogus money, right at Mr. Greeley's feet, was compelled to go out of town immediately to his sick wife, and begged a loan of fifty dollars in advance of the award which would surely be offered if Mr. Greeley would keen the book. Mr. Greeley onsented, and only saved himself by taking the \$50 out of the book. The man remonstrat

"Bless my soul, my friend," exclaimed the innocent Horace, "I never carried as much money as that with me in my life!"

The man impatiently snatched the book ou of Mr. Greeley's hands and hurriedly left to visit his sick wife.

"Mamma," said a fashionable New York young lady to her mother. "The papers are making a great fuss over Mr. Tennyson, of

England. 'Yes," responded the mother, "he has been raised to the dear, delightful peerage." "He has been made a baron, I see," said the

daughter. "Yes, and his wife will be a baroness, I sup pose," reflected the old lady. "How exquisitely beautiful it must be to be a baroness.'

"What has he been a-doing of to be a bar

on?" asked the cultured young lady.
"What has he been a doing," repeated the other: "Why he is the sole survivor of the noble six hundred who made the famous charge at

"John," said a druggist's clerk, "how i our stock of lint for bandages?"

"Got plenty," said John. "And arnica, are we well supplied wit that?"

"Yes, sir; a fresh barrel just received this norning." "Our stock of salves, lotions and broken

one remedies, of all sorts, is complete, is "Yes, sir; we have got enough of every

"Very well, then," said the proprietor glancing at the sky through the front window it looks as though we might have a cold freezing night, and you had better go out and wash down the steps."

"How stupid I am!" said Birdie McHenne pin, languidly, executing at the same time uite a respectable yawn act. "That's true," remarked Gus De Smith rather impulsively.

"Sir!" exclaimed Birdie, "you are impert nent." "But you yourself just now asserted that ou were stupid."

"I only said so without thinking," said Bird ie, petulantly.

"Yes, and up to the time you spoke I had nly thought so without saying it." Hang crape on the door of Miss Birdie. Another lover scratched off the list of one of the Austin belles.

MRS. SMITH-" Mary, you'll find an epergn in the closet. Put this large bouquet in it, and place it in the center of the dinner table." Mary (taking the flowers)-"Faix, I'm thinking Meestress Smith has quare ideas of tiquet intirely. Och, that I shud iver see the lay when I shud be towld to put sich purty flowers into an ould apron, and then set the same on a decent Christian dinner-table! Fhat will himself say when he comes home from the sthore, I wonder?"

of North Carolina, that soon after his second as the most capable and thrifty. It never marriage he remarked to his bride: "My dear, I'm a very stubborn fellow, and you may antici pate trouble. Now, in the beginning while I am submissive, I want to give you a piece of advice. If you follow it we'll get on mighty well. It is this: Make me do just as I darned

### Chaff.

A locomotive is called "she" because it has spark arrester. An Indian chief bears the name of "Look

We believe it was a Boston girl who remarked that the remains were "beautifully upholster-The secret of success is not so much in

catching on as in holding on after you catch Professor in physics: "Whatis Boyle's law?" Student, with a carbuncle: "To break out in the most inconvenient place."

No woman can do her duty in fashionable ociety until she has learned how to pull a number four glove on a number six hand.

"Overcome by gas" is the heading on a daily paper. We knew those tremendous gas bills would kill somebody sooner or later. "There's no getting round the fact," murs a bachelor paragrapher, "it's hard work to make a \$100,000 girl fall helplessly in love

The farmer's wife should wear gros grain silk.—N. Y. Com. Advertiser.—Beyond a doubt she would be very willing to do so if

she could. "I beg a thousand pardons for coming so late." "My dear sir," replied the lady graci-ously, "no pardons are needed. You can never come too late."

The latest dude story is that a farmer saw : couple of these agonizing specimens on the the street and exclaimed: "Gosh, what things we see when we don't have a gun.

Speaking of a lady who is forever telling of her aches and pains, said Fogg, "I alwa joy hearing her conversation. It is a con ecture on physiology, and nothing to pay." Some ingenious observer has discovere hat there is a remarkable resemblance between baby and wheat, since it is first cradled, there hreshed, and finally becomes the flour of the

First Young Lady-"Why, how's this, Dolly in inorning gown? Aren't you going to church?" Second Lady—"No; I've nothing to wear but my walking suit, and I want to

Little Herbert was walking in the garden with a lady friend, who plucked a flower now and then with, as Herbert thought, too short a stem. "Don't pick them off so close to the of," said the little fellow.

"Do I believe in second love? Humph! If a man buys a pound of sugar, isn't it sweet! and when it's gone don't he want another pound, and isn't that sweet, too? Truth, Murphy, I believe in second love."

"It was a fine show," said the navvy, as he walked soberly home from the circus; "and that lion-tamer is a man after my own heart. He just banged that old lioness around for all the world as if she'd been his wife!"

A little girl visiting a neighbor with her mother was gazing curiously at her hostess's new bonnet, when the owner queried: "De you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it doesn't scare me." Laura's mother didn't stay long after that. it doesn't scare me." stay long after that. "I met X on the avenue this afternoon with

wedding tour." "Where are they going to live!" "I don't know. He told me he had been house-hunting ever since yesterday morning, and intended to take a fist." "Ah! indeed, he has decided to follow his wife's ex-

A girl called at a lawyer's office and wanted Agir cance at a lawyer some and manages suit entered for "breach of promise." Says she: "He promised to marry me four times. My affections have been blighted." Says the polite lawyer: "How much damages do you want?" "Well, I was blighted four times, and I think one hundred dollars a blight is none too much." oo much."

They say that at a prayer-meeting in Westfield, Mass., the other night, a good brother rose and said he "wanted to hear sung that beautiful hymn, 'Split Doors.'" Every one looked at everybody else in perplexity for a moment, and then a quick-witted sister struck up "Gates Ajar," which was what the good brother wanted.

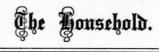
"When I left New York six years ago that the \$50 out of the book. The man remonstrated:

"It will not do to touch that money," he said; "you had better give me \$50 out of your own pocket."

"Bless my soul, my friend," exclaimed the "Bless my soul, my friend," exclaimed the "Arona Classification of the property of the property

A fond Cincinnati father tells of his four ear-old boy who was presented with a trum-tet with which he was greatly infatuated. All day the boy tooted away delightedly, and at bedtime, when his grandmother told him to put the trumpet down and say his prayers, the little fellow said: "Oh, no, I'll tell you what let's do, gran'ma, you pray and I'll keep on

The compliments of the season-colds, coughs, catarrhs-may be effectually dealt with by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. To neglect prompt treatment for these ailments is to risk consumption, which is said to cause one-sixth of the mortality of civilized coun-



#### A NEW YEAR'S GREETING.

With the dawn of the new year the Household Editor desires to greet with good wishes the many friends and readers of this department of the FARMER. It is pleasant to her to remember that all the old contributors have remained faithful allies during the three years of her incumbency, and that many new ones have been "counted in." To all these she returns thanks for their support and encouragement, and for their many kindly and appreciative words, hoping their interest and friendship may never lessen. To the many new readers into whose hands the FARMER will come for the first time this week, she extends a cordial invitation to contribute to the Household. The value of the department depends upon the support it receives from its lady readers, who are asked to write up their opinions on current topics, their pet economies, their favorite recipes, for the benefit of others. Ours is especially a farmers' household; let us make it a model of its kind.

Here's wishing all FARMER people a happy and prosperous new year; with Rip Van Winkle's" toast: "May you all live long and prosper."

#### FEMININE DEGENERACY.

In every community there are some elderly people who feel called upon to mourn over the degeneracy of the race, the puny children and broken down women, and lament that there are no more of the "old fashioned women" without backbones, who never got tired. never wanted a vacation, or asked for a patent churn or water in the kitchen. They count that women who can do the most work with the least to do with, who is never known to sit down in the daytime and with whom Death will have to THE story is told of Senator "Zeb" Vance | run a race if he ever catches up with her, occurs to these admirers of the stout, strong-limbed women who worked so hard and never knew rest, the women they remember "when they were boys," that these are actually in fault for what they are pleased to term the present de generacy of the race. They worked too hard, and their children suffered for it; these were brought up on Dr. Watt's theology, "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do," and their children came into the world still more frail and puny, to work as hard and entail a legacy of impaired vitality upon their offspring. The "Pilgrim mothers' deserve a meed of praise; (Oliver Logan says because they "had to live with the Pilgrim Fathers"), their privations were great, their strength heroic, vet in their incessant toil and unremitting industry so greatly lauded, in their white floors. daily scoured on hands and knees, their burnished pewter and ever whirling spinning wheels, were sown the seeds which result in the physical frailness of

the women of to-day. To judge by what is now said and written of the women of Colonial times. we should conclude their dress was a model of lightness, protection and hygienic needs, which these chronic grumblers would be glad to see restored to popular favor. Let us look at a picture of a belle of the last century, as seen in an old painting. Her hat is no more protection to her head than the capote of today, her neck is bare, except as covered by a folded silk handkerchief, her sleeves are skin tight, her skirt short and scanty. her shoes are low thin-soled slippers, secured by crossed ribbon straps, her stockings of thin silk, while her form suggests that old-fashioned instrument of torture which has made "as rigid as an Elizabethan corset" pass into a proverb. And this was street wear in winter, mind you. Then look at the debutante of 1884. in her fur-lined or wadded circular, her high-necked, long-sleeved camel's hair or silk, fleece lined or cashmere hose, thick soled, many buttoned boots, and say

good old fashions." It is not the women of to-day but the women of past decades, who should be arraigned as the cause of the "weak constitutions" of the race in the year of grace 1884. The old stock went to "meeting" and sat through "Nineteenthly, brethren," in cold, draughty churches, with damp feet and chills creeping up their spines, ate a cold lunch in a colder vestibule, took another dose of theology, and not even the grace of God could prevent their taking pneumonia and neuralgia along with the "sound doctrine,"

which is most sensibly dressed, then

'give us a rest" on the merits of the

from feeling the consequences of violations of natural laws. Any violation of law brings its penalty, and these greatgrandmothers of ours, who lived for labor, did not know that in thus overtaxing themselves they were bringing the curse of weakness and degeneracy upon their children. They sinned ignorantly, but we of the present feel the consequences no less acutely. It has been said that to reform a man we must begin with his grandmother; it is the truth in a nutshell. Strong, even-tempered, steady nerved women will bear and rear sturdy, strong-limbed sons and daughters. The woman makes or mars the coming generation; she gives it strength or weakness. The old Spartans believed in the "survival of the fittest," and no puny or sickly children were allowed to grow up; consequently they became models of strength, vigor and hardihood, showing conclusively that mankind can be elevated in physical attributes, by the same means employed to fix or perpetuate a type in the animal creation. A later civilization holds all life sacred and ought to hold all women guilty who through overtaxing themselves, improper food, insufficient clothing or the "dissipation of hard work" weaken their constitutions, and send their children into the world diseased from infancy. It is a sad but significant item among the statistics of mortality, which tells us that one-half the children born into the world die in infancy. A large percentage die through the ignorance of those who ought to know how to take care of them but do not, a large percentage simply have not the vitality necessary to take them through the critical period of infancy. Dr. Dix says decidedly that the time to begin to take care of a child is long before its birth. and adds that if parents would observe some of the common sense rules adopted by the breeders of fine animals, few children would come into the world unequipped for living. He also deals those fathers who make immoderate use of

tobacco and intoxicants a stinging and well deserved rebuke. Another thing which has tended to greater respect in which intellectual vigor is held, and also that delicacy of appearance has been fashionable. We cultivate brain at the expense of bodily strength, increasing the delicacy and responsiveness of our organization till we are literally "bundles of nerves," as we call ourselves with pride sometimes." A sound mind in a sound body" is a rarer union than we are generally aware; one seems almost always to be developed at the expense of the other, whereas wisdom would indicate that both should be harmoniously developed and jointly perfected. And fortunately the returning swing of the pendulum makes it "fashionable" to enjoy robust health, to be sunburned and tanned; and from a nation of semi-invalids there is danger we shall become a nation

of athletes. Then to mothers of the coming gener ation we may say: Do not be ashamed or afraid to husband your strength and vitality. Self preservation is more than a right, it is a duty. By an unreasonable tax upon your physical resources, you are neither fitted to bear or bring up children, you run the risk of becoming a chronic invalid, of dying when your children need a mother's care and kindness most, and leaving them to the untender mercies of strangers. It is wrong for a woman to sacrifice herself in the ambition to be always faultless in housekeeping, or to "keep up with" the neighbors. Do not say you "cannot live in dirt;" if you cannot, you must one day lie down and be buried in it, and not even the rejoinder that you don't "want to be buried in it before your time." can excuse the consequences of overwork to yourself and your babies. BEATRIX.

### THE LEAN KINE.

While reading in the Household the rather amusing article on "Beauty and the Beast," the above topic suggested

itself to my mind. In these busy days of the nineteenth century, we are not arrested in our great (or doing) another, but it is hardly remarch of life by such marvelous things as were spoken by the prophets of old. Those who foretell famine are considered been gained. So long as chemical analysis little more perhaps than lunatics, and proves that every 100 parts of beer conthe words they utter are soon forgotten. But however much the ancient stories exist who cannot stand even this small may seem like an allegory, we have in fact, at the present time, almost perfect prototypes of the characters spoken of insufficient shelter. If the Society in Holy Writ as the lean kine, and those spoken of under "Beauty and the Beast'

are fair representatives. In these very busy days of ours, when we yoke steam to do our work and chain they can stretch, like an india rubber the lightning to carry our messages, when men accomplish more in "three score years and ten" than Methuselah could in nine hundred years, there are many, yes very many, who have never seemed to catch the spirit of the times, and considered it their duty to lift a hand to aid in earning their daily bread, although the decree that came from the council chamber of the Eternal, that man should earn his bread by the "sweat.of his brow" is in as full force to-day as it was six thousand years ago.

Not that the young women of the present time represent the lean kine that levour the fat of the land and consume without giving anything in return, more than some of the young men of the present day, but as the Household is devoted to the interests of the women we address what we have to say to them. Every young woman, no matter how

wealthy her parents may be, or how the house, should remember that she has, or should have, a life of usefulness before her, for which she should thoroughly prepare herself. The young woman who says that she does not care to perform the office of a wife, you can set down at once as a "sport of nature," or that she

purposely tells a falshood. A thorough knowledge of the rudiments of housekeeping and cooking is one of the first and one of the all important things for a young woman to learn. The art of making and mending garments, as for God does not interfere to prevent us homely as it may seem, is another essen-

tial. To be possessed of a good educa- out" in some new and astonishing del tion, not necessarily collegiate, but to be vice. A florist in New York has for a conversant with and have a knowledge of the common affairs of business that come up in every day life, is another important and aid her to better perform her duties as a wife.

To prepare to lead a useful life should be one of the first things taught in every household. A know-nothing and a donothing is a nuisance anywhere. They are worse than a blank. The fact that so many young women look upon labor as an ignoble thing, is one of the worst indications to which we can point at the present time. First given strength of body and faculties of mind, our next duty should be to learn how to use them. The age demands living women, advancing, subduing, controlling women, who are willing to do and act whenever duty calls When young women have fully equipped and prepared themselves for a life of usefulness, they will have found but little time to devote to the oiling of the hair or curling the tail of a saucy little poodle dog.

Everything in nature teaches that it is standing or moving in one's proper place, and doing duty right there, that makes one distinct, dignified, useful, noble and happy; and these beauties with their poodles, who like the lean kine consume. (and that is all), may show us by striking contrast what one's life ought to be. The ancient proverb, "Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain," is shown with new lustre; and to those who will prepare themselves for a life of usefulness we will say: 'Strength and honor are her clothing; and she shall rejoice in time to come."

MILFORD, Dec. 20th.

#### THE FAIR AGAIN.

It is not quite pleasant to Michigan peo-

ple who are proud of our State and its institutions, to feel that Mr. Woodward whose report is quoted by A. L. L. in a late FARMER, and who by the way is a prominent farmer and a valued correslower the physical type of the race, is the pondent of the agricultural press, is justified in his sharp criticism of the morale of the State and Grand Rapids fairs, by the actual facts in the case. The ratio of side show to agricultural display is quite out of proportion. It is fair to inquire, since we are told that the State Agricul tural Society was chartered to "advance the interests of agriculture and kindred arts" in Michigan, what interest of the State or people is encouraged by the sideshows and catch-penny schemes, in which the actual agricultural exhibits seem to have been hopelessly and inextricably lost for at least the past two years. At Jackson one's first comment after passing the gate was "But where's the fair?" the grounds were much more like one's conception of a beer-garden than the place where the products of the soil of a great State were to be viewed. Michigan women have been scandalized and affronted by the not to-be-avoided sight of an Amazon in flesh-colored tights and drapery (or lack of it) a ballet girl would be ashamed of exhibiting herself to a crowd of gaping and jeering men and boys, through which they must pass to visit one of the most interesting of the yet the fact remains, that it is doing what legitimate exhibits. What agricultural art is fostered by the sight of a woman fearlessly toying with a rubber snake, and a man splitting ear-drums by velling "It's alive!" Such shows are repulsive to people of any refinement and intelligence; does not the Society insult the agricultural community by providing whose control the Society provides police men, may enjoy such spectacles; respectable farmers and their wives, for whose profit and pleasure the fair is ostensibly gotten up, are outraged and disgusted. It is beneath the dignity of a rich and

influential organization like this to play "fast and loose" over the rule in regard to intoxicating liquors. With one hand they point temperance people to their alleged "rule;" with the other they open the gate to the beer wagons. This may be diplomatic, after the Tallyrand fashon of saying one thing and meaning spectful to the people who support the fair and through whom its wealth has tain five parts of alcohol, and while men proportion of the intoxicating element, the oft quoted sixth rule will prove an chooses to sell beer they are supposed to have the right to do so under State regulations, but let them avow their intention, candidly, not get behind a ruling blanket, to cover both prohibition and no license. The caustic comments of not only the general press of the country, but of every leading agricultural journal in the north and west, have given our late fairs a rather unpleasant notoriety; and should be taken by the Society as an indication of the direction in which the tide of popular sentiment is setting. BEATRIX.

### SCRAPS.

What a comfort it is to have the proper hour for attending a ball or party de finitely settled by the highest authority On the night of the grand Vanderbilt hall, the accurate and invaluable Jenkins assures us that there was not a sign of life about the "palatial mansion," save the twinkling lamps, lit about nine o'clock, unler the canopy which stretched over the walk to the curbstone, until 10:30, nuch she may be the curled darling of when the first carriage rolled up. About the time "honest folk are abed" and rogues take to business, our best society begins its evening's enjoyment. The uninitiated might think that it takes a long time for those Manhattan belles to get themselves up, literally "regardless of expense." It is also interesting to learn that nobody went home until three o'clock.

> It would almost seem as if invention could go no farther in the matter of floral

sign a life-size lion in yellow immortelles, with a mane of the blossom of the smoke tree. In funeral designs a baby wagon element that may render a woman useful, drawn by a pair of white doves, is "the latest." A clock of white carnations, with the fatal hour imaged with violets, is a new funeral design. Instead of the old fashioned banner and pillow, we have the floral easel and plaque. A florist of this city sends as a bridal offering a basket of choice flowers, in which a white dove is nestled. Another is perched upon the side of the basket, as if inviting the occupant to fly away in company with it.

> Miss Emily Faithful, the representative Englishwoman now in the United States for the third time, says that all Americans have better chances in life than English women, being able to engage in work debarred the sex in the land of roast beef and plum pudding. Women in this country may engage in almost any industry; there they cannot. There are not a dezen women physicans in England, but one woman lawyer; few newspapers will employ women in any capacity. Women in this country are in advance in the matter of decorative art, which Miss Faithful thinks is as it should be. Man's work should be devoted to things of strength and the creative; that of women naturally tends toward matters which lead to the refining of taste. English women of wealth make work for themselves by assisting the poor, superintending parish schools and in other ways which help the less favored. Wealthy women in this country live to enjoy life, and do not take upon themselves such duties. Miss Faithful believes that the last great battle of civilization is to be with the problems arising from the complex conditions of

Every lawyer, every minister, every stump orator, and every singer, are loud in the praise of Adamson's Cough Balsam.

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A happy surprise it was to Mr. A. R. Norton, of Bristol, Conn., when ATHLOPHOROS put him on his feet, and sent him cheerfully bout his business. Let him tell his own story:

"About three weeks ago I was taken with a severe crick in the back. For four days I was unable to turn in bed without help, and when lifted up could not stand on my feet. I was induced to try ATHLOPHONOS, after all the usual remedies failed. In 20 minutes after taking the first dose I could bear my weight upon my feet. In two days I was able to get about and attend to business. In two other cases which have to business. In two other cases which come to my knowledge its use has been attenwith the same results." ss. In two other cases which have

A poor man in Philadelphia had to borw a dollar to buy a bottle of ATHLOPHOROS. On account of his poverty his name shall remain secret. He had suffered terribly from Rheuatism. He gratefully writes:

"I took my first dose Tuesday afternoon, and on Wednesday, after but seven does, I had not a sharp or severe ache left. Then I reduced the dose one-half and took the remainder of the bottle. I was able to be steady at work till Saturday, when I took a severe cold and was unable to use my left hand. I purchased another bottle and by bed-time I found relief. The reddidne is all wednesdays for the Investigate ATHLOPHOROSall you please!

Find all the fault you choose with it! and no other medicine ever could do for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. If you cannot get Athlorhoros of your druggist, we will send it express paid, on receipt of regular price—one dollar per bottle. We prefer that you buy it from your druggist, but if he hasn't it, do not be persuaded to try something else, but order at once from us as directed.

ATHLOPHOROS CO., 112 WALL ST., NEW YORK,

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PENCIL SKETCHES BY THE WAY.

Continuation of Ionia County Sketches

Leaving the home of and in company with F. M. Dean, we drove through the village of Lyons, and as we do so, see how badly the business and wealthy men of this might-have-been busy town sadly missed the mark by allowing the D., G. H. & M. and the D., L. & N. R. R. to pass on each side of them, thus building up the enterprising village of Muir, only one mile from them. Thus is demonstrated the truth of the old saying that "experience is a good school though a costly one.' Here they might have had a good business town, for there is a splendid water power almost dormant, and its power wasting. Continuing our ride over a rough road, houses few and settlers spare, with bottom lands and river on one side, on the other a high bluff or hill almost hiding the midday sun, we finally climb or drive up the

ascent, reach the table land and the WALNUT VALLEY FARM of L. M. Kelsey, two and a half miles south of the busy, bustling town of Ionia, and are warmly greeted by him, the hospitality of his pleasant home extended to as during our stay, and an introduction given to his rosy daughter, the easy and graceful hostess, and who, by the way, is a most accomplished horsewoman, for we remember the ride of 15 miles one bright, crisp morning that she gave us over to N. B. Hayes' Eldorado Farm, behind her spanking five-year-old roadster Bay Fred, where we had an engagement, calling on our return at the elegant homes of Hon. A. M. Willett and L. N. Olmstead. This farm of Mr. Kelsey's consists of 160 acres, and like most table land is nearly level and has been the home of this active. genial farmer for many years. The house is homelike externally and more so internally. The barn is 40x70, in which is the horse and carriage room, granary, hay storage, etc. The T. 32x66 feet has been lately remodled, and is now the winter home of his flock of thoroughbred Merimos, which he has now been breeding for five years. This flock traces back to importations from Spain through the flock of N. Winship (from whom he first purch ased) of Elba, Lapeer Co., to those also Hon. John T. Rich. A. P. Gale. J. T. & A. V. Rich, Stickney and E. Townsend, thus concentrating and combining the blood of the Rich and Stickney stock. His breeding ewes, though not remarkable for size. are specially to be noted for their uniformity, the density and staple of their fleeces, and their splendid covering. The yearlings and lambs show this specialty of breeding. We notice a ram lamb sired by Prince Bismark, dam a J. T. Rich ewe, a yearling ram bred by F. M. Dean, and sired by Gen. Dix, a perfect picture of him, and must develop into a good one; the two year old ewe, whose first fleece at 369 days was 16 7-16 lbs., with a 49 lb. carcase, and 171 lbs, for second fleece; also the yearling ewe whose first clip was of the fence, noticed his fine brick house, 17 6-16 lbs. We learned that 13 lbs. was and wandered into the pasture where

Brothers, of Byron, with Q. C. Rich 102,

bred by Q. C. Rich, of Vermont, for sire,

and grand sire, Stickney 146; dam H. C.

Burwell's 130, sired by Burwell's Bismark

121. His No. 40 is in the Vermont and

Michigan register, had Monarch 103 for

sire, 2d in Commodore (793), 3d Kilpatrick

(71): dam of No. 40 was E. J. & E. W.

by F. & L. E. Moore, Vermont. The ram

No. 24 took second at State Fair and is

saw a three-quarter bred Percheron two-

Gray Marquis, a stallion handled by Mr.

in Michigan. They all, like this colt,

acres, which is called CLAY RIDGE FARM

Our first attention was given to the elegant home mansion, which is of brick and two stories high, superbly finished and furnished, the house heated by fur. nace, and the conservatory filled with choice plants, from which we inhale the look beyond and take in a view of Ionia. herspires, business blocks, and the residences that dot the terraced hill, that aloften water covered land that borders the Grand River. We find this land to be are very large, are painted, and cona nine feet wall, and 26 feet posts. The grades, using thoroughbred rams from feet. We notice the yard is nearly sur. rounded by a high and solid stonewall, laid up in mortar, and large sheds and roomy yards for his stock. An open space, 40x56 feet, will soon be roofed over also. Water in abundance is found in the yards and barns, while corn-crib, tool-house and pig-pens are complete. There is one tenant house, and a barn 40x56 feet, raised lately on a wall, and thoroughly overhauled and painted. We call him an enterprising mixed farmer, raising wheat, keeping grade sheep, buying in connec-Marquis, that weigh 1,100 lbs. as yearto Percheron sires. Having been raised red with little white, was bred by H. H. where he could daily see the blooded colts sius 31955, with Lady Knightly 6th by Gwynne 2d by 4th Duke of Winfield 8048. that were owned and grazed upon the Mazurka Duke 20391, for dam, tracing to They are also breeding Berkshires,

to be wondered that he grew up an admirer of the noble and majestic Shorthorn, and when he removed to this State, commenced their breeding to some extent in 1857, bringing with him Lady Weddle and old Splendor stock. In later years he purchased of Daniel Hardy, W. G. Markham and Aaron Beebee, of Livingston Co., N. Y., and later still from Thomas Birkett, A. F. Wood, Wm. Ball and Wm. Boyden, of own own State. As his card in your directory notes, the Rose of Sha. ron, Phyllis and Gwynne families are at and worthy to be in any herd for her size, present represented in his herd. We see general make up and her breeding Lady Morton 3d by Thorndale Duke 15592, dam Lady Morton by Grand Duke of Morton 5732. This cow is eight years old, bred by E.K. Thomas, of North Middleton Ky., a red and white in color; a Young Mary. The five-year-old 2d Duchess of Ionia was sired by Sultan, dam 1st Duch- the intention of Mr. K. to cross this bull ess of Ionia by Belmont 7556, etc., grand upon high grade cows for fattening purdam Red Star, she tracing to Lady Weddle, Old Splendor 24164, of the Weddle importation. The three-year-old roan Duchess Gwynne was sired by 2d Duke Galloway so closely as to resemble very

of Kirklevington 26276, dam Oxford dam Morning Glory by Grand Turk 2395 (12969). The imp. 2d Duke of Kirklevington 26276, was by Oxford King 27397 (35997), out of imp. Duchess of Kirklevington 17th by 2d Duke of Gloster (28392). Souvenir 10th is a red, three years old, was bred by A. F. Wood, of Mason, Ingham Co., was got by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781 dam Fall Beauty, by Treble Gloster 7331, The yearling 5th Duchess of etc. Ionia had 1st Duchess of Ionia for 35137, he by Rufus 18275, for sire. The handsome and perfect red bull calf Duke of Clay Ridge was calved on April 3d, weighs 700 lbs., and was got by Duke of Crow Farm 38322 with Lota 3d for dam, grand dam Lota by Twemlow 13060, her dam Lotus by Muscatoon 3057, tracing to Loudon Duke 3097 and imported Challenger 324. This Duke of Clay Ridge, for size, color, perfection of form and symmetry of proportion, stands in our estimation as the best bull calf of his age This small herd is well worth a look at, We left Mr. Kelsey, trusting that as his ample means allows him to gratify every

Nearly opposite is the 80-acre farm of A. R. Wilcox, who is an earnest reader and admirer of the FARMER, and we should have been pleased to have met him. Although he was absent we had a look in his barn-yard and saw a bunch of yearling steers that as grades can't be beat, for age, in the county, and when fed as he feeds will make a fine showing on a butcher's block.

J. W. Loomis was absent too; but we glanced at his 190 acre farm from the top the average of breeding ewes. The stock | we saw three grade Shorthorns and a pair ram, No. 24, was bred by the Barnes of one-year old black half-bred Percherons that weight 2,300 lbs., and a pair of sucklings, all sired by Gray Marquis, having all the essentials of good animals in size, style and action.

Henry Sprague was absent, but we no ticed from the surroundings that he is an enterprising, tidy farmer. He keeps none but grade stock, but reads the Hardy No. 109, by Don Pedro (276), bred

Wm. S. Bates was, fortunately for us,

at home, and we find him nicely located

for sale. There are no grade sheep on on his Oak Grove Farm of 230 acres, and the farm, but some good grade cattle. We upon which he has lived 25 years, with 200 of it improved. Wheat, corn and year-old stallion, sired by Monarch, bred clover are his specialties; his barns have wigwams; that he has held many official from Dunham stock, with dam by Chand- been rebuilt and added to till they are positions as supervisor, justice of the ler's Mark Anthony, that has good now 40x90 feet, with a T 44x60 feet, the peace, sheriff of the county, and Lieutcolor, size (weighing 1,400 pounds), good latter being built this season; and they are all nicely arranged with box-stalls man, that the country round him has limbs, feet and plenty of muscle and action; and a yearling grade sired by opening out into an enclosed vard and intended for brood mares and their foals his part towards it. His farm of 1,000 The barns are very complete, with fine acres is rather stony, as we see piles and Kelsey for two years, and who left more arrangements for hay, grain, stabling for piles of them on all sides; but it has been marked impress on the stock in this cattle and sheep, etc. Keeping 200 or his home and out of which he has carved locality, than any Percheron we have seen more high grades, using Kelsey rams, his a handsome fortune through industry, stabling is amply sufficient for his grade perseverance and sagacity, The farm is are strongly marked in color, size and general uniformity, making it easy to cows, the bunch of young cattle that he is match same age colts regardless of dams feeding, and his thoroughbred Shorthorns. in any respect. Mr. Kelsey is entitled to The barns are well lighted, with water much credit, as he tries to elevate the handily arranged in different localities. standard of all kinds of stock in this Here we find more of the half blood Per-State. In company with him we visit E. cherons, all of them promising colts, P. Kelsey, who owns the adjoining 425 being sired of course by Gray Marquis. His first purchase of Shorthorns was from A. F. Wood, of Mason, about two years ago, although he had been grading high for several years. Souvenir 9th is now four years old, was got by Bright Eyes room was wanted he would buy an ad-Gloster 25781, dam Souvenir 4th by Treble Gloster 7331, tracing to Sally Randolph by imp. Lord Ducie 662, etc. She has sweetest perfume. From the windows we bred him one male calf by Peri's Oxford, who is at the head of Mr. Wood's herd. Phoenix 19th is three past, was got by Earl of Mason 29475, out of Phœnix most crowds business to the low and 13th by Bright Eyes Gloster 25781, etc., tracing to imp. Venus by Magnum Bonum (2224), has given a bull calf six months somewhat rolling, and productive, giving old now by Gloster Boy. Fuschia is red, good returns in wheat, etc. The barns two years old, by 3d Col. Gloster 37990, dam Fuschia 5th by Gloster of Ingham venient, the main one being 40x110, on 17189, tracing to stock imported by E. A. Leroy, of Livingston Co., N. Y. This There are now some forty ewes and lambs sheep barn, where he keeps his 300 high stock is good, and we only regret his in the flock. There are three registered herd is not larger; but he tells us he L. M. Kelsey's best stock getters, is 30x70 shall continue and the world shall yet Manchester, one of which sheared 27 lbs. hear of him as a breeder, and also of his at Lansing. He has nine brood mares Oak Grove herd of Shorthorns. Before grades that he breeds to full blood Perleaving we glance again at his ten head cherons. We saw 17 colts, from sucklings of grade cows and heifers, and his 14 to three years old, that were sired by head of one and two year olds that he is Gray Marquis, that when fit for work will feeding. He says the grades will soon be sell for big prices. weeded out, except for feeding. The

the best sires to be had. Major A. F. Kelsey's was the next farm were made from Wm. Ball. Lota 4th is visited. Here we find a genial, jolly soul, four years old, was by Lord Barrington and a man who in the past has devoted 2d 30115, dam Lota by Twemlow 13060, his life to railroading and other business, tracing to imported Young Phyllis by tion with his brother many head of young but now he looks with pride over his rich Fairfax (1023). Tookie 2d, three-yearhigh grade cattle, making profit out of farm of 470 acres, so level that from his old, by same sire as Lota 4th; dam Tookie their growth and his coarse fodder, the pleasant house, you can see every part of by Conquest 32054, tracing to imp. Young manure increasing the yield of his fertile it. The barns, etc., are large, roomy and Mary by Jupiter (2170). Tookie 3d, two acres. There are five colts, sired by Gray | convenient. His herd of high grade cat- | years old, is of same breeding. tle numbers nearly 30; he has always used

only thoroughbred cow, the five year old roan Baroness Gwynne, was bred by Thomas Birkett and sired by Baron Hubback 2d 13199 (27941), by Baron Oxford (23375), with Duchess 7th by Grand Duke of Lancaster (19833) for dam. Baron Hubback 2d was the first prize yearling bull at the Northampton meeting in England before importation to this country. Baroness traces to some of the most note Shorthorns, she is a specially fine animal qualities. He has a good six month bull calf by a noted sire, and has just added a full blood Galloway bull, purchased from J. L. Wickes & Co., of Colby, Mich., the breeding of which was noted in the FARMER's Stock Notes. It is poses only. We see in his yard three twoyear-old steers of same crosses, that are wonderfully good, they retaining the nearly the full bred ones. Among the Gwynne, by St. Valentine 43481, 2d horse stock we see a number of half bred Percherons, sired by Gray Marquis, and a sucking mare colt sired by Louis Napoleon from an inbred Hambletonian mare of speed. This colt has lots of style and action, and is well put up. There are between 300 and 400 grade sheep and lambs, sired by L. M. Kelsey bucks, that have size and good shearing qualities to recommend them. We also saw a good gray roadster, and the one who rides behind him is not compelled to take dust dam, with Duke of Ionia from many. We noticed near by the house one field of 75 acres, which is in wheat that looks very even and of thrifty growth. As many as 521 bushels of wheat to the acre has been cut on this farm, demonstrating its productiveness. We leave this farm and shall remember it as one of the best we have visited so far in this county.

C. J. Freeman lives upon a farm of 181 acres, partly of high rolling land and partly of river bottom lands. Here we see two three-year-old Shorthorns bred among all those that we have seen in by Chunnly Chief 34771, once at the head our journeyings through the State, and of the herd at Agricultural College Farm. we state this opinion fully and strongly. He has 135 high grade sheep, has been in registered sheep for two years, but has lately sold out his interest in them to his son W. J. Freeman, who will continue wish, he will continue in the path he has breeding them. The first purchase was from S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, N. Y. They were sired by Money Maker (312) and New York (311), were straight Atwoods, and in lamb by Lusk's 103 and 117. He is 175. now using Freeman's 51, 52 and 53. His three-year-old 117 ewe has clipped 18 lbs. and raised her lamb. This family of sheep are so well known that we will omit any lengthy description, only adding that this flock specially ranks high in the estimation of all who see them. Writing as we are at midnight, it is not strange that we had nearly forgotten the three-yearold Shorthorn Hattie by Chunnly Chief 34771, first dam Hebe by Fatalist 4794, and Henrietta of same age and breeding. We also saw some halfbred Percherons, from sucklings to three-year-olds, sired by Gray Marquis; also some Houdan fowls that are full bred. Our last call in this portion of the State

was made at the farm of Hon. Alonzo Sessions, where we had the pleasure of meeting him for the first time, and of riding with him over his large farm. We found he was born in New York State in the year 1810, came into Michigan in 1833, settling on this farm, which is some six miles from Ionia, when there were but five families there, and they living in log cabins or Governor of the State, and is a self-made been well developed and that he has done well-timbered, and cared for rigidly, a system of clearing up the woods has been carried out till now they are all underbrushed and in any portion of them you can ride with horse and carriage, as we did. The farm is bordered by the Grand River, the soil is productive, and is under a good state of cultivation. The barns are large and ample, built on quite an extensive scale, and lately been largely added to, although in the past when more barn ditional farm that he might have them without the bother and vexation of building. The farm is well watered through his system in nearly every field. His residence is of stone, substantial, and looks upon the D., G. H. & M. trains. The residence of his son John is frame, and two stories high. This son has nearly the entire management of the farm, of which he is part owner. Much attention is given to raising high grade cattle and sheep. Two years ago he started in registered sheep, purchasing 18 ewes from S. B. Lusk, of Batavia, New York. bucks, purchased from C. M. Fellows, of

Two years ago they first started in thorgrades are very high up, he having used oughbred Shorthorns, although using for years a full bred bull. The purchases

The bull, Duke of Ionia, was bred by lings, large, blocky, square built fellows; thoroughbred sires. Knightly Prince 1st, Thomas Birkett, of Base Lake, is coming and four brood mares, kept for breeding is the one at the head at present. He is two years old, and was purchased from Wm. Ball. He was sired by Duke of from boyhood in western New York, Hinds, Stanton, Mich., was got by Cas- Kirklevington 26276, out of Oxford

lands of the noted Wadsworths, it is not Pansy 7th dam by Grey Friar (9172) to taking first on them at last County Fair. Beatrice 11th dam by Caliph (1774). His If our time and space would admit we should be pleased to say more about this extensive farm and its management, and as we bid good-bye to this kindly old pioneer, we think of what he has done, of the large family he has reared to manhood, of the hardships endured in his long and active life, of his example and reputation, all giving food for thought to us while ON THE WING.

> "Buchu-Palba." Quick, complete cure, all annoying Kidney

Diseases. \$1. Druggists. COMMERCIAL

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, Dec. 31, 1883, Flour.-Receipts for the week 3 393 hbls agains 3,283 bbls. last week, and 7,303 bbls for the cor responding week in 1882. Shipments, 1,697 bbls Market weak and depressed, with millers limiting production and stocks very light. There is little o no shipping demand. Rye flour is higher under better inquiry. Quotations yesterday were as follows:

Wheat .- There were only three market days the past week, and but little was done. Value are again lower both in cash wheat and futures Closing prices were as follows on cash wheat No. 1 white, \$1 021/4; No. 2 white, 941/4c; No. 2 red. \$1 01%. On futures: January, \$1 02%; February, \$1 04%; March, \$1 05%. Corn.—Market quiet and lower. No. 2

selling at 54%c; No. 2 for January delivery at 55c, new mixed at 50%c. Street prices, 48@52c. Oats.-Quiet. Quotations are 36c for No. 2

Buckwheat Flour -- Oniet at \$4 50 per 100 ha Barley.—Fine western samples are quoted at \$1 50@1 60 per bu., and Canada barley about 50 higher. State is selling at \$1 20@1 45 per certal. and on the street at 60@70c per bu. Oatmeal.-Demand good and prices steady.

Fine Ohio and Illinois selling at \$6@6 50, per bbl. Corn Meal.-Firm and steady at \$23@25 per on for fresh ground. Feed .- Very quiet, and prices somewhat ur

settled. Bran is nominal at \$13 00, fine midilings at \$16@17 and coarse at \$14 per ten. Linseed Meal.-Demand unactive: for Detroit brand quotations are \$1 50 per sack in retail lots, and \$26 per ton sacked, in one or two ton lots, f.

Apples.-The market is inactive but price how no change. Small orders are being filled at \$2 75@3 25. Street price, \$2 50@2 75. Beans .- Inactive and depressed; pickers are quoting at \$2 10 for their best stock; unpick-

ed are not quotable at over \$1 10@1 50 per bushel From farmers' wagons buyers are paying \$1 10@ Butter-Market quiet. Good fair butter sells at 20c per lb., and low grade stock at8@121/c-

Street price, 18@20c. Cheese .- Market steady. Full cream State are quoted at 141/2015c & D, and second quality at

1214@13c. Beeswax .- Scarce and firm at 30c ? b. Eggs.-Supply light and market firm at 27c or fresh, limed, 23@25c. Street prices, 24@27c. Dried Apples .- Southern, 61/4; State, 7@71/20

D. Evaporated fruit is worth 14c. Hay .- Baled on track is selling at \$10@11 per Hops .- Market quiet. Receivers are offering

18@24c B b, according to quality, for State. New York are quoted at 27@28c for choice. Dressed Hogs .- Quiet and weak; good hog of over 200 lbs. are worth \$6 75@6 85 per hundred: light weights, about same price. Retailers ar paying \$6 75@7 00 for good block hogs.

Clover Seed.—S. eady at \$6 per bu. for spot,

and \$6 05 for January delivery. Potatoes-The market is quiet and steady with only a local demand, Quotations are 50c for small lots.

Hickory Nuts .- In good supply at \$1 25 for shell-barks and at 90c@\$1 for large nuts. Maple Sugar.-Quiet at 11@12c; syrup, 75@

Onions .- Dull and unchanged at \$1 50@1 60. Cider.-Choice stock is quoted at 12%@15c per Provisions .- Barreled pork is slightly lower

as is also lard. All other pork products quiet and steady. Mess and dried beef are unchanged, and tallow quiet at former quotations. Quotations in Mess, new...... 15 25 @ 15 50

mily do			0		
ear do	16	00	0		
rd in tierces, per b		9	0		91/2
rd in kegs, per b		93	400		
ms, per Ib		133			14
oulders, per B		73	400		8
oice bacon, per fb		9	0		914
tra Mess beef, per bbl	11	50	0	11	75
llow, per 10			Ø.		61/4
ied beef, per b		13	0		1316
			_		
	_	•			

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Dec. 29, 1883. The following were the receipts at these yards

		Cattle.	sneep,	H008
		No.	No.	No
Bilding	 	44	214	. 21
Clyde	 	. 6	80	10
Charlotte	 		44	34
Chelsea	 		226	
D., G. & M. R		34	124	49
Eagle	 		54	36
Grand Ledge		17		
Howell		38	16	16
Lansing			59	28
Metamora		13		45
Marshall			. 90	40
Plymouth	 	7	4	37
Portland		25	143	136
South Lyons		8		46
Tekonsha		21		
Prove in			102	
Total		213	1.106	397
CAT			-,	

The offerings of Michigan cattle at these yards numbered 213 head, against 547 last week. The attendance of buyers was not large, but the supply of cattle was not large enough to go round. Prices as compared with those of last week were a strong 25 cents per hundred higher, and a good terms. Everything points to high rates for cattle etween now and the first of April, and those of our readers who are feeding, are assured of re nunerative prices. The following were the

QUOTATIONS:

Ramsey sold Fitzpatrick a mixed lot of 23 head of fair butchers' stock av 785 lbs at \$3 75, and 2 bulls to Werford & Beck av 975 lbs at \$3 50. Adams sold Flieschman 4 bulls av 818 lbs at \$2 05 \$3 05.
Clark sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$4 25, and a bull

Ciark sold Marx a mixed lot of 5 head of good butchers' stock av 868 lbs at \$4.25, and a bull weighing 1,120 lbs at \$4.25, lbs at \$4.25, and a bull weighing 1,120 lbs at \$4.5. Sebring sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 982 lbs at \$3.75. Sebring sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 18 head of g od butchers' stock av 993 lbs at \$4.10. Oberhoff sold Hersch 14 good butchers' steers and heifers av 960 lbs at \$3.25. Wing sold Sullivan 3 fair butchers' heifers av 780 lbs at \$4. Conley sold Wreford & Beck a mixed lot of 8 head of good butchers' stock av 335 lbs at \$4.25, and 6 bulls to McGee av 986 lbs at \$3.25. Flieschman sold Duff & Caplis a mixed lot of 27 head of good butchers' stock av 1,020 lbs at \$4.5 Scofield sold Wreford & Be k 2 thin butchers' heifers av 815 lbs at \$3.62½.

Scofield sold Wresoru & S. Scofield sold Wresoru & S. Scofield sold Wresoru & S. Scofield & S. Scofi

The offerings of sheep numbered 1,106, against

1.097 last week. The sheep trade was very activ and the sharp competition between buyers sent prices up 50 cents per hundred over the rates o ast week. The quality of the offerings was rather inferior, and it is on this point that the advance i based. The prospects are good for higher prices for good sheep when the spring trade sets in, and a little grain fed sheep for the next two or three nonths will return a good profit.

Berdan sold John Downs 67 av 83 lbs at \$4. Ramsey sold Wreford & Beck 144 av 86 lbs at

4 10.

Hyman sold John Downs 90 av 83 lbs at \$4 15.

Raywalt sold John Downs 211, part lambs, ay 4 lbs at \$4 25.

Patten sold John Downs 54 av 88 lbs at \$3 75.

McFadden sold John Downs 59 av 89 lbs at \$4.

Ramsey sold John Downs 175 av 94 lbs at \$4.

Adams sold John Downs 35 av 81 lbs at \$4.

Ramsey sold John Downs 38 av 81 lbs at \$4.

Clark sold Fitzpatrick 90 av 83 lbs at \$4.

Clark sold Fitzpatrick 90 av 83 lbs at \$3.65.

The offerings of hogs numbered 397, against ,163 last week. The supply was light and the narket ruled fairly active. Buyers were looking for a considerably heavier break than actually occurred, as after the receipts had been closed ut, none of them put the decline at more than 25 cents per hundred below the rates of last week The quality of the hogs were much inferior to those of one week ago, and when this is taken into consideration we think the 25 cents will fully over the difference in price.

cover the difference in price.

Hyman sold Webb Bros 34 av 220 lbs at \$5 50.

Conley sold Hammond 40 av 192 lbs at \$5 10.

Wallace sold Hammond 21 av 228 lbs at \$5 25.

Merritt sold John Devine 33 av 195 lbs at \$5 25.

Clark sold John Devine 32 av 170 lbs at \$5 20.

Clark sold John Devine 32 av 170 lbs at \$5 20.

Clarks old Hammond 40 av 201 lbs at \$5 30.

Clark sold Webb Bros 10 av 237 lbs at \$5 50.

McFadden sold Webb Bros 37 av 131 lbs at \$5.

Patten sold Webb Bros 37 av 131 lbs at \$5.

Patten sold Webb Bros 37 av 131 lbs at \$5.

Ramsey sold John Devine 64 av 156 lbs at \$5. Ramsey sold John Devine 46 av 156 lbs at \$5. Scofield sold Webb Bros 46 av 155 lbs at \$5.

> King's Yards. Monday, Dec. 31, 1883.

The market opened up at these yards with 17 head of cattle on sale. It was a good day for ellers, as the demand was in excess of the supply, and it took but a short time to close out the receipts. The profits must have been satisfactory, for prices averaged 25 cents per hundred higher than those at the Central Yards on Satur day, and 50 cents higher than those of one week

lbs at \$4.75.

Ramsey sold Hayes 4 thin steers and heifers av 806 lbs at \$3.70, and 4 to Wreford & Beck av 750 lbs at \$3.50.

Robb sold Oberhoff 3 good butchers' steers av 1,376 lbs at \$5.50.

Nichols sold John Robinson 17 good butchers' cows and heifers av 877 lbs at \$4.50.

Flieschman sold Kobb a good butchers' cow

'lieschman sold Kobb a good butchers' cow ghing 1,220 lbs at \$4 55 and 2 bulls av 780 lbs at Taylor sold John Robinson 2 choice butchers cows av 1,370 lbs at \$4 75.

McHugh sold Petz 7 good butchers' steers av

McHugh sold Petz 7 good butchers' steers av 1,010 lbs at \$5.

Richmond sold Marx a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$425.

Lovelock sold Marshick a mixed lot of 5 head of thin butchers' stock av 638 lbs at \$365.

Hayes sold Jaisle a mixed lot of 4 head of fair butchers' stock av 812 lbs at \$410.

Robb sold Marshick 2 fair butchers' steers av 850 lbs at \$425.

Ramsey sold Loosemore 3 coarse cows av 973 lbs at \$340 and 2 bulls to Sullivan av 1,580 lbs at \$350.

\$3.69.
Richmond sold Meyers 2 fair butchers' heifers av 690 lbs at \$4.
Ramsey sold Robinson 4 stockers av 700 lbs at

Buffalo.

CATTLE-Receipts, 6,528, against 19,285 the pre vious week. The offerings of sale stock on Monday was comparatively light, and mostly of com on stock. The attendance of buyers was light and the supply was fully equal to the demand The highest price paid was \$6 25 for a load of hoice 1,300 lbs steers. Good shippers brough \$5 60@5 90, and fair to medium, \$4 65@5 25; mixed utchers' stock sold at \$350@450 for poor to choice. Tuesday being Christmas there was but little trading. On Wednesday trade was dull and the receipts light. Prices were all of 25 cents per undred lower than the opening prices of Monday. Of Michigan cattle, 21 steers av 1,181 lbs sold at 5 25; 2 extra oxen av 1,835 lbs a \$6 30; 4 do av 1.742 lbs at \$6 25; 2 do av 1,680 lbs at \$6; 22 stock rs av 808 lbs at \$3 75; 23 do av 701 lbs at \$3 50 13 do av 817 lbs at \$3 70: 17 do av 774 lbs at \$3 65: 7 do av 713 lbs at \$3 50; 23 feeders av 862 lbs a \$4 20: 17 mixed butchers' stock av 850 lbs at \$3 50 The following were the closing

5 72½. Hogs.—Receipts, 53,422, against 44,735 last week Hoos.—Receipts, 53,422, against 44,735 last week. The hog market opened up on Monday with 120 carloads on sale, and prices low r than those of the previews week, and this was followed by a still further decline on Wednesday, the market closing with a good many left over and the tendency downward. Good to choice Yorkers sold at \$5 55@5 70; fair do, \$5 30@5 50; medium grades fair to choice, \$5 70@5 90; good to extra heavy, \$5 85@6. Pigs, common to choice, \$5@5 25; skips and culls, \$3 75@4 50.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 27,295, against 46,145 the previous week. The cattle market opened up on Monday with a light supply, and a strong demand on east rn account, and for the class of stock nitable for shippers, prices were 5@15 cents higher than at the close of the previous week There were but few extra steers on sale, and shippers paid from \$4 50 to \$5 65 for common to od bunches, weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds. Butchers' stock was in good demand at strong Butchers' stock was in good demand at strong former prices, ranging from \$2@2.50 for scrnbs, to \$4.50@4.60 for choice cows and fleshy little little steers. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday shippers cattle were in active demand and 10 cents higher. For the balance of the week there was a good healthy tone to the market, and it closed firm on Saturday at the following

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